Fifth Series, No. 40

Tuesday, April 18, 1973

Chaitra 28, 1895 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price Rs-2.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 18, 1973/Chaitra 28, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposed Financial Agreement with Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation

*761. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to sign a financial agreement with the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes The Government of India have decided to sign a new Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, in replacement of the existing Agreement amongst signatory Commonwealth Governments.

(b) The new Agreement is basically the same as the existing one, except in regard to the principle of financial settlement amongst the partners for use of Commonwealth Telecommunication facilities. While the existing Agreement provides for sharing of

total partnership expenses by each partner in proportion to revenue earned by it, the new Agreement provides for sharing of cost by each partner on the basis of actual volume of traffic handled by it.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know from the hon. Minister the reasons that have involved India into a financial commitment with the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation and what are the advantages that will accrue to us. May I know whether the financial commitment is commensurate with the benefits that will flow from this Organisation?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: It offers the most direct method for division of cost and leads to liability directly proportionate to the volume of traffic instead of sharing of cost in proportion to the revenue under the existing arrangements. It also leaves partners free to effect any change in the collection rates for tele-communication services in their countries without any repercussion on other partners. In terms of financial implications, the studies undertaken have shown that the new scheme will be financially advantageous to India as compared to existing arrangements by about £ 9,000 per annum

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know which other Commonwealth countries have contributed to this Organisation

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: There are about 23 Commonwealth countries, including India. These are Australia, Canada, Ceylon....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You can lay it on the Table. Is he interested in any particular country?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: What about Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER: Pakistan is no more in the Commonwealth.

Widening Gap Between Money Incomes and Standard of Living

*763. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between money incomes and the standard of living had been widening in the last ten years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have any precise estimate of this widening gap between the money incomes and standard of living; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The relative changes in the per capita income at current prices and at constant prices which broadly reflect the gap between the money incomes and the standard of living, on an average, are given below for the last 10 years. The data for 1971-72 are not yet available.

Per capita income (Rs.)

	at current prices	at 1960-61 prices
1	2	3
1960-61	306·1	306·1
1961-62	316·0	309·5
1962-63	327·2	308·5
1963-64	367·2	318·3
1964-65	422·8	335·4
1965-66	425·0	309·8
1966-67	482·7	308·4
1967-68	561·9	329·9
1968-69	548·8	324·6
1969-70	597·4	341·0
1970-71	633·1	348·9

Source: Economic Survey—1972-73.

The gap between the two has been influenced by the changes in real *per capita* income and the level of price. On the whole, the gap has tended to widen because of a faster increase in prices. The gap widened particularly during the years when the increase in real *per capita* income has been low or the rate of rise in prices has been large which have more often coincided or followed the bad agricultural years.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am a little astonished that the statement merely points out the difference between *per capita* income figures at current prices and at constant prices with 1960-61 as base. I thought I would get a more sophisticated idea in regard to other reasons which have operated to bring about this imbalance. In view of this tremendous difference between income figures at current prices and at constant prices which is evidence of the continuous rise in prices, has the Planning Commission resigned itself to the present position, that is, the low income leads to low saving, low productivity and then again to low income—a vicious circle continues—and what is the remedy suggested, if at all, by the Planning Commission to break through this particular vicious circle?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Some of the features which have been included in the statement are undoubtedly not sophisticated because they deal with hard figures. But as far as the aware-

ness of the Planning Commission regarding these imbalances is concerned, I will assure the hon. Member that we have taken this fully into account in the formulation of the Approach to the Fifth Plan, and this has been very elaborately dealt with—this question particularly—and the remedies have also been indicated in the Approach Paper.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE In view of the fact that in 1970-71, for example, the *per capita* income at current prices was Rs 633 while at 1960-61 prices it was as below as Rs. 348 9. which shows how bad the malaise is, may I know whether the Planning Commission is recommending any immediate steps to deal with such elements in the bringing about of high prices as black market operations which function openly in the economy the building spree which goes on in cities like Bombay and all that sort of thing may I know whether the Planning Commission has got any interim plan or, at any rate, for immediate implementation, so that the prices problem can be tackled with some objectivity?

SHRI D P DHAR Some of the main remedies which were suggested in the Planning Commission are in the first instance, substantial increases in the production of mass consumption goods, secondly, establishment of an adequate public procurement and distribution system for the assured supply of essential consumer goods, at least to the poorer sections at reasonable stable prices, and thirdly, a national programme of minimum needs covering elementary education, medical are nutrition, homestead for landless labour, rural roads, rural electrification, etc.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH May I know whether any study has been conducted by the Government to know whether the regional disparity in income has grown in the last ten years affecting the standard of living of the people in the backward regions of the country, and if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation?

SHRI D P DHAR It is undoubtedly true that, where the benefits of development have not reached in a full measure, the money incomes have remained at a low level Therefore, in the Fifth Plan, the main emphasis of the Planning Commission is going to be on increasing the money incomes of backward sections and backward areas

SHRI S B, GIRI Is it on account of the parallel economy of black money which is going on in this country as Mr Chavan admitted or is it on account of the wrong planning based on lack of increased consumer goods or is it on account of the black marketeers who are taking advantage of this parallel economy in this country that the widening gap constantly increased in this country and particularly among the working class people?

SHRI D P DHAR The basic factor which determines either increase or decline in the real incomes of the people is the production in the agricultural sector If the production in the agricultural sector is poor or suffers from shortages on account of climatic or any other conditions or reasons, it has its snowballing effect on prices in various other fields There is no doubt that the problem of inflation has its own effect on prices also That is one of the contributory factors and that is why the emphasis on our part is to remedy the first evil which causes erosion of incomes, namely, the deficiencies in production particularly in the agricultural sector We have also indicated that we are going to work out appropriate fiscal policies by which deficit financing and other inflationary pressures will be kept at the barest minimum

SHRI S B GIRI I also asked whether the black money is also responsible for the widening gap

SHRI D P DHAR Undoubtedly, black money does play a black role in this matter. Undoubtedly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA· Could the hon. Minister tell us as to what position this figure, this *per capita* income

of Rs. 348.9 for India occupies among the developing countries of the world as regards relative per capita incomes.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I apologise, I would not be able to give the comparative figures which obtain in other developing countries which are large in number. It would be a very very strenuous exercise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are pretty low down the list.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I contest that statement. We are not pretty low down.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की लगभग 50 प्रतिशत आबादी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे है तथा कुछ प्रान्तों में तो 90 प्रतिशत से नीचे है, जो गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे गुजर बसर करते हैं। मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि एक औसत भारतीय को नकद कितना पैसा चाहिये, जिस से वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह ठीक ढंग से कर सके और प्रतिमाह उस में कितने रुपये की वृद्धि होनी चली जा रही है—महंगाई के कारण ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The statement indicates the *per capita* income. We know that the rise in prices has affected the incomes in the country and as has been already indicated by the hon. Minister, we are trying our level best to meet the challenge.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप ने क्या जवाब दिया, मैं ने समझा नहीं। एक भारतीय को कितना रुपया चाहिये जिस से कि वह अपना जीवन यापन कर सके, तथा मंहगाई के कारण प्रति मास उस में कितनी वृद्धि हो रही है— 10-20-25 रु0, कुछ तो बतलाइये ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Some studies were made in this behalf by some experts and we are of the view that according to the price level of 1970-71, to meet the minimum needs of the individual, a person should get a *per capita* income of Rs. 40 per month. That is what the study has indicated.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I am talking of 1973, not of 1961.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These studies indicate Rs. 20 according to 1960-61 prices and it comes to about Rs. 40 as per present prices.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The huge gap in the incomes and the rise in prices indicates the failure of the Five Year Plans. Is it not so?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is my misfortune not to be in a position to agree with the conclusion of the hon. Member

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that the *per capita* income in rural areas has not increased much compared to the urban areas as also the increase in the income of the fixed income group in the lower levels is very much less compared to the higher income group. What action is being taken to bridge the gulf?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Studies have indicated that poor sections both in urban and rural areas are the sufferers.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are revolving round the same question in different language and the Minister also is doing the same. I am passing on to the next question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will put a different question. The increased deficit financing is putting inflationary pressures on our economy. This deficit financing ought to be reduced. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. The deficit financing in the first plan was of the order of Rs. 333 crores and it is now Rs. 1500 crores. It has been stated that at the end of the fifth plan.

the deficit financing will be zero What is the basis of your optimism? How can you say that? What measures are there which are being taken to see that deficit financing is disposed of?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I will take this opportunity of correcting the statement of the hon. Member. We have not said in approach document that at end of the Fifth Plan the position with regard to deficit financing will be zero. We have said that we will endeavour to have net zero external aid. We have not said about this. What we have said is, we will keep it at barest minimum. As the House is aware, appropriate fiscal measures are being taken at the present moment.

पुलिस को आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिये संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता

*764. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस कर्मचारियों को आवासीय सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिए सहायता देने के बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति समस्त संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे मे एक समान नही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). आवासीय सुविधाएं प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर, दी जाती हैं ? अभी तक संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में पुलिस कर्मचारियों को समान आवासीय सुविधाय प्रदान करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, ऐसा लगता है कि इन की बात उल्टी है, इनका तौर उलटा है, और यह सरकार उल्टी है और सारा काम उलटा है। आप ने बताया है कि प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की आवश्यकताओं तथा धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 1972-73 के दरमियान आप ने ये सुविधाये किस किस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को प्रदान की हैं तथा कौन कौन से संघ राज्य क्षेत्र उन से वंचित रहे है तथा उन के वंचित रहने के कारण क्या है ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, यह प्रश्न ही उल्टा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का कहना था, इस लिये कह दिया, वरना इस प्रश्न से इस बात का कोई सम्बन्ध नही है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It all depends upon funds availability. In Goa, Daman and Diu, out of the total police force of 2042, quarters were provided for 129. This comes to 5.8 per cent. In Pondi, total strength is 973 and quarters 268 making 27.5 per cent. In Mizoram the total strength is 644 and quarters 97, the percentage is 67. In Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi, 100 per cent satisfaction is there In Andaman and Nicobar islands the satisfaction is 54.7 per cent. In Chandigarh it is very low. It is 6.5 per cent. In Dadra, Nagar Haveli the satisfaction is 74 per cent. In Delhi it is 53.8 per cent. In Arunachal it is 100 per cent. Efforts are made, wherever it is necessary, to provide housing accommodation provided funds are available.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : जिन राज्यों में यह सुविधा प्रदान की गई है क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ही यह उपलब्ध है ? समाजवाद की

बुनियादी ईंटें तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी ही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इन कर्मचारियों में से, छोटे कर्मचारियों को इस मामले में प्राथमिकता देंगे? क्या आपके पास इस के बारे में कोई योजना है यदि है तो कब तक आप इस को लागू करने जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित): हम ने क्रैश प्रोग्राम स्टेट्स के लिए किया था और हम उसको यूनियन टैरिटरीज में भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली में उस को शुरू कराया था। उस के दो फेज हो चुके हैं। तीसरा अब चल रहा है। जो बाकी की यूनियन टैरिटरीज हैं उन में भी हम इस को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। खास कर चंडीगढ़ में तो दूसरी कोई व्यवस्था हीं नही है। जहां पर विधान सभायें हैं और उस तरह से स्थानीय सरकार है वहां तो उन के बजट में कुछ रुपया है और उन के बारे में भी जो कुछ प्रश्न उठेगा उस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन खास कर चंडीगढ़ में रेंट फ्री एक मोडेसन नहीं दी जा रही है और उन को आवश्यक मात्रा में सुविधा नही है, वहां से हमारे पास योजना आई है और उस पर हम सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the recommendations of the Khosla Commission which include the recommendation for providing houses to policemen have been accepted by the Government? If not, what are the recommendations which have not been accepted and reasons thereof?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, the present question relates to housing for policemen. Just as in the other sectors of government employees satisfaction varies, in the case of police administration we are taking special care to see that as far as possible satisfaction is increased. On the whole the satisfaction is low.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप ने बताया है कि संघ राज्यों में भी जो प्रथा है उसको आप चालू कर रहे हैं। संघ राज्यों में पुलिस कर्मचारियों के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में मकान नहीं हैं। केवल 20–25 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास है। जिन के पास नहीं हैं वे बाहर जितना किराया देते हैं उतना आप उन को नहीं देते हैं। उन को अधिक से अधिक मकान मिल और जिन को मकान नहीं देते है उन को जो किराया दिया जाता है वह उतना हीं मिले जितना वे शहर में देते हैं, क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: यह व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों को करनी है। उन्ही का यह विषय है अधिकार है। मंत्रणा या सुझाव हम दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इस के बारे में निश्चय उन्ही को करना होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: संघ राज्यों में आप किराया बढ़ा कर देने वाले हैं?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: संघ राज्यों के बारे मे हम ने कहा है कि हम बढाना चाहते हैं। चंडीगढ़ के बारे में हम ने आश्वासन दिया हुआ है। हम उस पर निकट भविष्य में विचार करने वाले है?

Fifth Plan Outlay for Haryana

*765. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted to the State of Haryana during the 5th Five Year Plan period for various schemes relating to agricultural production, irrigation development, increase in the power generation capacity, education for all children under 6—11 years age, providing drinking water in villages and solving rural and urban unemployment problem; and

(b) the total plan outlay likely be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan of Haryana is yet in the stage of formulation by the State Government.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to state the criteria that will be adopted for plan allocation of funds to various States, and whether projects intended to serve backward areas will receive priority, and if so, what Government are doing about the Nehru canal project in Hayana, which had been submitted to the Planning Commission a long time ago?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the criteria of Central assistance are concerned, we are governed by the formula of the National Development Council, and at the time of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the National Development Council will meet and take the decision. Regarding the projects in backward areas, it will be our endeavour to see that for the development of backward areas, viable projects are given priority. Regarding the Nehru canal project, as the hon. Minister has already indicated in the House, such projects as are productive and as could be implemented during a lesser gestation period will get proper priority.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether Government have fixed any target date for supply of drinking water to the villages? May I know also whether he is aware that Mahendergarh district in Haryana is an area where 90 per cent of the villages are even today without drinking water, and this is the district which has contributed the most towards our fighting services and has won the highest number of gallantry awards, and if so, whether anything is being specially considered for such areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government have already made it very clear that during the Fifth Five Year Plan, highest priority will be given to providing drinking water facilities, and Rs. 3300 crores is meant for such minimum needs programmes. In this very Fifth Five Year Plan we shall take care of such districts where such facility is not available, including Mahendergarh district.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know.....

AN HON. MEMBER: How is he interested in Haryana?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was born in Haryana, in Ambala....

MR. SPEAKER: It was Punjab at that time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was not partitioned when I was born, but the partition took place much later only.

May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that unless there is enough power, no State is going to prosper, and if so, whether he is aware that the strike by the Haryana electricity workers is still on and the Chief Minister is not attending to it, and whether they have approached the Centre to see that this is settled? May I know whether this matter has been referred to the Irrigation and Power Minister and other Ministers, and whether they have intervened in the matter to have a settlement in order to see that power supply continues in Haryana?

MR. SPEAKER: Simply because he was born in Haryana, how is this question relevant?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The main question relates to various schemes relating to agricultural production, irrigation development, and increase in the power generation capacity. Power generation has been affected adversely, and they have appealed to the Centre. 52 Members of Parlia-

ment have made an appeal to the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to the main question?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the hon. Minister ask for notice, but it is for him to say.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I would submit that this question does not arise directly from the main question. The remonteness is so great that I am afraid I shall not be able to oblige the hon. Member with any reply to this question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him kindly speak to the Labour Minister.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : राजस्थान और विशेषकर बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर आदि जिलो के सम्बन्ध में एक मुहावरा है कि. पीवन पानी और है, नहावन पानी और, धोवन धावन और है. वाह रे नन्द किशोर। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरूजी ने पंद्रह साल पहले कहा था कि मै चाहता हूं कि किसी भी कीमत पर राजस्थान के लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलना चाहिये। राजस्थान में खारा पानी है। 25 साल की आजादी के बाद भी पानी पीने के लिए भी उनको मुहैया नहीं हो रहा है। वहां आज भी हरिजन पीने के पानी के लिए स्वर्णों तथा दूसरों पर निर्भर करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों आदि के लिए आप क्या सुविधा प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वश्चन हरियाणा का है इस में राजस्थान कहां से ले आये आप ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall take care of Rajasthan also so far as drinking water facilities are concerned.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The hon. Minister, Mr. Dharia, just now said that special attention will be given to the backward areas. The Sunderban area of West Bengal is a very backward region, and a number of projects have been waiting for a long time. May I know whether they are going to include them at least in the Fifth Plan or not?

MR. SPEAKER: These questions do not relate to Haryana. Next question.

Closure of Small Scale Industries in Mysore

*766. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of raw material for small scale industries in the State of Mysore;

(b) whether some small-scale industries have closed down due to this shortage in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of raw material in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). There has been a general shortage of raw materials in the country including Mysore State. Government of Mysore have reported recently that no units have been actually closed for want of raw materials.

(c) Supply of imported raw materials to Small Scale Units in Mysore has improved as indicated below:—

	Value of import licence (Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70	268
1970-71	389
1971-72	602

Allocation of indigenous scarce raw materials such as E.C. Grade and commercial grade aluminium and zinc has also improved as shown below

(Tons)

	1971-72	1972-73
Steel . . .	3646	7196
E. C. Grade aluminium	567	1022
Commercial grade aluminium . .	258	262
Zinc . .	13 5	36 30

Efforts are being continuously made to enhance the allocation of raw materials for small scale industries depending upon their availability

SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA In spite of the creditable performance in the last two decades of planning the supply of raw materials especially to the small scale industries is not satisfactory Small scale industrialists even today have to depend upon the materials in the open market where the prices are more than double the control prices I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) the concrete steps the Government is proposing to take to meet the supply of coarse raw material to the small scale units and (b) though the statement is encouraging so far as Mysore is concerned, I would like to know whether the figures supplied here are in consonance with the demand made by the Government of the State of Mysore.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI I quite agree with the hon. Member that there is a general shortage of raw material, and the Government is taking so many steps to improve the position with regard to the supply of raw materials to the small scale industries. Especially the import policy with regard to scarce raw materials has been liberalised, and we are doing something which will improve the situation

SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA The powerlooms in Mysore are very much hit for the want of yarn supply. May I know from the hon. Minister what arrangements the Government propose to make so far as the supply of yarn is concerned, because especially in Gadag and the districts of Bharwar and Bijapur are subject to a great hardship for want of yarn?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: The question does not come within the purview of the Ministry of Industrial Development It is a question pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of sulphuric acid in Calcutta and as a result most of the factories are affected?

MR SPEAKER The main question is about Mysore

SHRI K LAKKAPPA My friend has brought out a very good question so far as Mysore State is concerned. There are two issues involved in this question, which are to be solved by this Ministry The shortage of raw materials to small industries arises out of two factors Raw material allotted to Mysore State is not in conformity with the demand made by the Mysore State Secondly, raw material like stainless steel which was allotted by the Ministry previously for fictitious-registered small scale industrialists who have 'gloriously' sold them in blackmarket at Bombay recently and made a handful margin of profit. This type of fictitious registration results in shortage of raw material to *bona fide* small scale units. This has happened in the heart of my parliamentary constituency. What specific steps have been taken to meet the

shortage of raw material needed by the State and to bring to book people who sold stainless steel in blackmarket in Bombay?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: Although the question is too general.... (*Interruptions*) the statement laid on the Table of the House shows that in 1971-72 the allotment to Mysore was 3646 tonnes while in 1972-73 it went up to 7196. This is an improvement over the last year. The Government will deal with the other aspect if specific information about the sale of raw material in black market is given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I gave specific information.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that some industrial units shifted from West Bengal to Mysore on the understanding that raw materials will be supplied to them but their hopes were not fulfilled?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not holding this question to be relevant.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The Estimates Committee recommended the preparation of an inventory of small-scale industries regionwise and industrywise so that it would be possible for the DGTD to assess the requirments of the small scale industry? Have any steps been taken in this regard?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: The small-scale industries board in its 30th meeting recommended that a census of small-scale industrial units be taken and preliminary work in this regard is already being taken up. We hope that after the census of the small scale industries, we would be able to assess the quantity of raw materials required by the small scale industries.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Is it not a fact that the Mysore National Paper Mills in Mysore State is on the verge of being closed down?

MR. SPEAKER: You are here asking a specific question whereas the question appearing here is of a general nature.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: I am asking the question whether, because of dearth of raw material the Central Government is not giving the necessary funds to it to get a machine for changing the raw materials into pulp?

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are asking a specific question about the paper pulp. The question here is of a general nature. It has no reference to any particular factory. If you want to ask a specific question then you may have to give a separate notice for that.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH. Sir, I am asking a specific question. Is it not a fact that because of dearth of raw materials, the National Paper Mill at Mysore is on the point of being closed down?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you followed my request to you or not?

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: There is no raw material available there.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said earlier, if you want to ask a question about a particular undertaking or a factory, you may give a separate notice. Here, the question is of a general nature. Mysore State does not entitle you to go in for each and every factory. Please sit down.

S.Q. Nos. 767 and 768

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN—Absent.

SHRI LALJI BHAI—Absent.

आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के लिये आरक्षण

*769 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यार्डी कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को शासकीय सेवाओं में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने के प्रयोजन से विभिन्न विभागों को प्रमोशन के मामले में रिजर्वेशन सम्बन्धी आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालयों में विभाग-वार कितने-कितने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को उक्त सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रमोशन दिया गया है , और

(ग) क्या उक्त सिफारिशों को कार्य-रूप देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को भी कहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-4823/73]

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वतन्त्रता के इस लम्बे अर्से के बाद भी आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के अत्याचार होते हैं । सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से गड़बड़ियां की जाती हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सेवाओं में क्लास वन, क्लास टू, क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर के हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि उन की पदोन्नति के समय सवर्ण जाति के लोग घूस देना आदि विभिन्न प्रकार की अनुचित कार्यवाहियां कर के हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जगह पदोन्नति ले लेते हैं ? क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि 1971-72 तक कुल कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यार्डी समिति की इस सिफारिश के बारे में है कि पदोन्नति के समय भी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये । प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो विवरण मैंने सदन के पटल पर रखा है, उस में मैं ने विस्तार से बताया है कि समय समय पर पदोन्नति के समय कितना रिजर्वेशन हो, उस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या क्या आज्ञायें प्रसारित की हैं, और उन आज्ञाओं की प्रतिलिपियां भी मैं ने सदन के पटल पर रखी हैं । 1968 में एक विशेष आज्ञा जारी की गई, जिस के अनुसार पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई । 1970 में आरक्षण के प्रतिशत को और बढ़ाया गया । उस के पश्चात् 1972 में एक आज्ञा प्रसारित की गई जिस के अनुसार और ज्यादा रियायतें उन को दी गईं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास प्रतिवेदन आते रहते हैं । कई संस्थायें भी आज्ञाओं के उल्लंघन आदि के बारे में लिखती रहती हैं । जब कभी हम जांच करते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि सरकार की जो आज्ञायें प्रसारित हुई हैं, उन का सामान्यतः पालन किया जा रहा है इस विषय में जो कोई भी शिकायत हो, सदन की समिति उस पर विचार करती है । समिति उन प्रतिवेदनों को हमारे पास भेजती है और उन सब की जांच की जाती है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कितने व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति हुई है। मैं ने बताया है कि हम सब आंकड़े इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। जब वे इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे, तो उन्हें सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री बनवारी प्रसाद : क्या सरकार मेरा यह सुझाव मानने के लिये तैयार है, कि जब तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की रिजर्व्ड सीट्स नहीं भरी जाती हैं, तब तक अन्य लोगों की भर्ती रोक कर केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रखा जाये ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जब कोई जगह आरक्षित होती है और उस के लिए कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलता है, तो उस को पहले दो साल के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाता था और अब तीन साल के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। सरकार की निश्चित नीति है कि अगर किसी स्थान को डीरिजर्व करना हो, तो बहुत सोच समझ कर दिया जाये। टेकनिकल या विशेषज्ञ स्थानों की बात और है, मगर बहुत थोड़े स्थान ऐसे होंगे, जिन को डीरिजर्व किया गया होगा। इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है कि आरक्षण के अन्तर्गत जो भी रियायतें हैं, वे पूरी तरह से मिल सकें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In reply to part (b) the Minister said that the information will be collected and laid on the Table as soon as possible. In the absence of any specific information whether the directive has been implemented or not, how can the Minister say that it has been fully implemented to their satisfaction with regard to promotions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? Then he said that State Governments have been asked to follow the instructions given. May I know if he is aware of the fact that in many cases the superior officers are denying promotion to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the plea that there is no suitable candidate available? Many instances were brought to the notice of the Government of India. May I know whether Government propose to have a special machinery evolved to see that the follow-up action is taken with regard to the implementation of the directives of the Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Part (b) says:

> "If so, the Department-wise number of Adivasi and Harijan employees who have been given promotions in Central Government offices in Delhi in accordance with the said recommendations."

Naturally it will take us some time because the information asked for is very wide. From every department in Delhi we have to collect the information. That is why I have said that we are collecting the information. Then he asked, how can we say that the instructions are being followed? To that I have replied in the earlier part of my reply that we have examined the representations we have received and found that in almost all cases the instructions are being followed. We have examined individual cases also and we will continue to do so if any instances are brought to our notice. Regarding the State Governments, it is not within our direct competence to go into what is happening in the States, but whatever instructions we issue from time to time, we are sending them to the State Governments and we pursue the matter with them. We ask them to maintain a model roster. I myself have written to the Chief Ministers; the Prime Minister has spoken to the Chief Ministers when they came to Delhi. We are urging them to follow at least the reservation standard which the Central Government follows for its employees with regard to direct recruitment as well as promotion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: What about evolving a special machinery?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): When I had a meeting with all the Chief Ministers sometime ago, I suggested that they themselves might take charge of this matter by having a small cell under them in each State. I hope they have done so.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Again with regard to part (b) of the question, is the minister aware that every department of the Central Government has to submit quarterly or half-yearly reports regarding the filling of reserved quota for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? If so, what action is he taking against the defaulting officers who have not submitted this information on time?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is one of the methods available to us to pursue it and see that it is implemented, namely, calling for quarterly reports etc We have asked for the latest information. We do receive the quarterly reports, but they do not show whether the orders have been contravened. They only give us figures of persons who have been appointed etc.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: Have you fixed the responsibility and punished the defaulting officials? There is a rule in the Home Ministry that every department has to submit quarterly or six-monthly reports.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said, the reports are received regularly. If they are not received, we ask for it and get it from the various departments.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Our Government is committed to look after the Harijans and adivasis. Particularly I want to refer to my State of Madhya Pradesh where one-third of the population consists of adivasis. I am happy to hear from the Prime Minister that guidance has been given by the Central Government to the States to have a cell to look after the Harijans and adivasis. May I know whether this cell which is going to be created will look after properly the Harijans and adivasis by providing more jobs and giving preference to them particularly?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: What the Prime Minister mentioned was that in every State the Chief Ministers must have a cell in their own secretariat to see that the various orders issued by the respective State Governments are enforced. We do hope that this is being done

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मैंने हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्रीयों से इस विषय में चर्चा की थी और उनको कहा था कि वे इन नियमों को अपने राज्यों में लागू करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रीयों ने इस पर काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अलग से विभाग खोलने का वचन हर एक मुख्य मंत्री ने दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या अलग से विभाग खोल दिये है या खोलने प्रारम्भ कर दिए है ? सदन की जो समिति है उसने भी समय समय पर जो रिपोर्ट दी है भारत सरकार को उस पर आपने कितना अमल किया है, कितना काम प्रारम्भ किया है ? क्या यह सही है कि 1970 का जो पत्र है केन्द्र के अधीन जितने भी कार्यालय है, रेलवे है, एल (आई0सी0 है, बैंक हैं वे सभी उसका ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारें भी उस का ठीक से पालन नहीं कर रही हैं ? यह मैं आपको अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। वे ठीक से पालन नहीं करती हैं। जो ठीक से पालन नहीं करते है उनके विरुद्ध क्या आप कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार रखते है; यदि हां तो कैसी ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो सदन की समिति रिपोर्ट देती है या जिस बात को सरकार के ध्यान में लाती है उस पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है। यह सही नहीं है। जो भी समिति सरकार को लिखती है या जब भी सरकार के ध्यान मे ऐसी बात आती है कि सरक्षण नही दिया गया है या पदोन्नति नही की गई है तो उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है और जाच की जाती है। हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है कि जो भी आज्ञा प्रसारित हो उसका पूर्ण रूप से पालन हो।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मुख्य मत्रीयो मे चर्चा हुई थी। उन्होने कहा था कि काम प्रारम्भ करने वाले हैं। मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि क्या उन्होंने ये विभाग खोलने प्रारम्भ कर दिए है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : प्रधान मत्री जी ने कोई विशेष विचाग को बात कही हो, ऐसी बात नही है। उनकी इस बारे मे मुख्य मत्रीयों से चर्चा हुई थी। उन्होने यही कहा कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों व माइनोरिटीज की जो सामान्य समस्याये हैं, सारी माइनोरिटीज की तथा दूसरों की हैं उन पर आप विशेष ध्यान दें और नौकरियों के मामले मे उनके वास्ते जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसको भी आप देखे कि पूर्ण रूप से पालन हो रहा है या नही। ट्राइबल कोआपरेटिव्ज आदि विकास की जो दूसरी बातें हैं तथा माइनोरिटीज और पिछले वर्गों से सम्बन्धित जो बाते हैं उन सब की मुख्य मंत्रीयों से प्रधान मंत्री ने चर्चा की थी।

Orders placed with the Firms for supply of components for second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Station

*770 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firm with which the orders for the Calandria and Dump-Tank for the second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been placed;

(b) the original date stipulated for the supply of these components; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the supply of the above components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Orders for the fabrication of Calandria and dump tank for the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project have been placed on M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited and M/s Walchandnagar Industries Limited respectively.

(b) As per these orders the Calandria was scheduled to be delivered by 31st July, 1971 and the dump tank by 1st January, 1971

(c) The reasons for delay in the delivery of these components, which are being fabricated in the country for the first time, can be attributed mainly to the extensive developmental work involved and unforseen fabrication problems encountered during various stages of their manufacture

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, before giving the orders to a private firm, the possibility of manufacture of these components was explored in the public sector undertakings, particularly, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, which specialises in heavy mechanical and structural equipment and the Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd., Vishakhapatnam which specialises in multi-layer high pressure vessels and, if not, why?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This order was placed on M|s. Larsen & Toubro Limited after a limited tender enquiry had been floated. I am not sure which were the parties which responded to that tender notice. This was done after floating a tender notice to which some firms did respond.

The whole question is this. This is for the first time that a complicated manufacturing process of this nature is being attempted in India and it is as a result of Government's policy of self-reliance that, as far as possible, even complicated engineering structures for atomic plants and other components, like, Calandria should be manufactured indigenously and not imported as was done hitherto. This order was given after all possible consultations by way of a limited tender.

They are having difficulties because of the nature of the work involved. It is a pioneering engineering effort. The delay has been there. We are constantly in touch with the manufacturers. Sometimes, the supply of materials takes time. A very special type of metals are needed for this. This is the reason why this delay has taken place.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether an enquiry had been made from the public sector undertakings before placing this order.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said, a limited tender enquiry had been floated. I do not know which were the parties in private sector or in public sector which tendered for this. But it was given after all possible consultations with manufacturers who tendered for it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Was there any penalty clause in the contract for supply of the components?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is no penalty clause as such, but there is a provision for some sort of compounded penalty or clause of that nature; where any difficulty or loss is cause to the Government, to the Commission, as a result of this delay, it would be computed and negotiated with them. There is no penalty clause as such but there is a provision which will take note of the delay of this nature

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा संसद् भवन पर प्रदर्शन

*762. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री आर० बी० वडे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 मार्च, 1973 को भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने संसद भवन पर एक प्रदर्शन किया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या थी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : (क) सरकार को मालूम है कि मार्च, 27, 1973 को बोट क्लब के मैदान में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था ।

(ख) मांगों की याचिका जो 27 मार्च, 1973 को सदन को प्रस्तुत की गई थी, याचिका समिति के अनुसार माननीय सदस्यों में परिचालित की जा चुकी है ।

Annual Licensing Plan

*767. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to bring out an annual licensing plan which will have a selective approach in place of the present policy of liberal licensing;

(b) if so, when the first such plan is likely to be issued; and

(c) the main features of the proposed plan and to what extent this will help industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The orderly creation of capacities with a view to avoid shortages in the economy and meet the requirements for various industrial products during the Fifth Plan, requires as a pre-requisite, the availability of essential information relating to each industry which would help the applicants and also facilitate a decision by Government. The compilation and communication of information on investment opportunities, including Government's views on the economic size, appropriate technology, the market, the preferred location, etc. will help particularly the new and medium entrepreneurs to know the fields where there is scope for investment and to draw up realistic and meaningful schemes which would be acceptable to Government. Accordingly, it is proposed to publish annual guidelines for industrial licensing to be operative for each financial year. The first such guidelines are proposed to be issued as soon as possible in 1973-74.

Deputation of Artistes working in T.V. Centre, Delhi and holding Diplomas from Film and T.V. Institute, Poona to Foreign Countries for Advanced Training

*768. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no diploma holder from Film and Television Institute, Poona working in Television Centre, New Delhi has been sent for advanced training in foreign countries so far;

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals to send some of them for advanced training against some of the foreign scholarships; and

(c) how many Programme Executives, Producers, Engineers and personnel of other categories have been trained abroad by the end of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The selection of AIR staff for TV Training in foreign countries depends upon the types of training offered and the requirements of the organization. Diploma holders from the Film and TV Institute, Poona are also considered for deputation abroad, but they are mainly engaged in categories for which few training courses are offered. Recently, however, a diploma holder from the Film and TV Institute was sent on a tour-cum-training visit to West Germany to see the TV stations there and acquaint himself with the equipment.

(c) 92 persons of different categories have been trained abroad by the end of 1972.

Pollution Hazards in the city of Bombay and its Suburbs

*771. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of pollution hazards of an oil refinery, a steel plant and a fertilizer plant;

(b) what steps are taken to minimise this pollution hazard;

(c) whether the pollution has reached an alarming proportion in the city of Bombay and its suburbs; and

(d) what attempts are made to reduce the pollution hazards in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The pollution hazards arising from the discharge of certain substances from oil refineries, steel plants and fertilizer plants, above certain levels, may range from adverse aesthetic consequences and damage to property to deleterious effects on human, animal and plant health through air, water and soil pollution.

(b) Besides employing pollution control technology, administrative and legislative steps are being taken to minimise the pollution hazards

(c) No However, air pollution rises to significant levels over certain areas for short periods when unfavourable wind and weather conditions prevail.

(d) Several measures like the enactment of legislation for prevention of water pollution and setting up of suitable machinery to implement its provisions, the establishment of a vigilance committee for air pollution, commissioning of a study of air pollution problems of Greater Bombay area by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, establishment of a special department in the State Government for environmental problems and action under other local Laws have been taken in Bombay.

Direct Dialling system between Delhi and Gandhinagar (Gujarat)

*772. SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which Direct Dialling system between Delhi and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Introduction of direct dialling between Gandhinagar and Delhi requires provision of a large number of circuits between the two stations. The present coaxial cable is heavily congested and additional circuits in the route can be provided only after the Delhi-Bombay microwave route is commissioned by about 1976-77. STD between Delhi and Gandhinagar will be possible thereafter.

Memorandum for creation of a new State of Jharkhand

1773 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA
SHRI P. M MEHTA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on 13th March, 1973 for creation of a new State of Jharkhand comprising 15 districts of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, and

(b) if so, the main points of the Memorandum and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b) A Memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on the 12th March, 1973 on behalf of the Jharkhand Party The Memorandum contains a demand for creation of a new State of Jharkhand comprising Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Singbhum and Santhal Parganas districts of Bihar, Sundargarh, Keonjhar Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur districts of Orissa, Purulia, Midnapur and Bankura districts of West Bengal and Raigarh and Surguja districts of Madhya Pradesh This demand appears to stem mainly from a feeling that their developmental needs will receive better attention and their backwardness will disappear if these areas are carved out into a separate State. Government's view has always been that the removal of regional imbalances in economic development is es-

sentially a matter to be tackled by the State Government concerned through the mechanism of planning and that creation of separate States comprising the backward areas is no answer to this problem. Government are, therefore, not in favour of such demands.

Pay scales of N.G.Os of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*774. SHRI D. P: JADEJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the pay scales of N.G.Os. in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Recommendations regarding the pay scales of N.G.O's in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are included in the report of the III Pay Commission which was laid on the Table of the House on April 2, 1973. The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Recommendations of the Committee on Police Training

*775. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Police Training has commented on low I.O. in Police Services in the country;

(b) if so, whether any reason has been attributed to it; and

(c) the main points of the recommendations made by the Committee in their Report and when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The main points covered by the recommendations of the Committee relate to:

(i) Qualifications of candidate for, and the system of recruitment to, all the ranks of the police forces.

(ii) Detailed recommendations with regard to the basic and refresher training of policemen of all ranks. The re-structured syllabi include elements of the social, behavioural and management sciences appropriately adapted to the needs of the police. The refersher training courses suggested include promotion and specialist courses.

(iii) Recommendations for the attitudinal reorientation of the existing personnel in the context of their role in the changing socio-economic conditions of the country.

(iv) It has been suggested that there should be a planning, developing and coordinating agency for all matters relating to police training at the Centre as well as in the States

(v) Detailed recommendations with regard to the physical facilities and instructional staff required in police training institutions and the materials and methods of instruction required for police training.

(vi) Further examination of the Police system in all its aspects other than training, has been suggested. This would include

areas like organisational structure, powers and duties of different ranks, conditions of service and laws and procedures which have a bearing on the effectiveness and efficiency of the police.

(vii) A number of suggestions have been made for improving relations between the police and the public

The work relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee has been started on a priority basis Police being a State subject, a large number of recommendations of the Committee concern the States. Copies of the Report of the Committee have been supplied to the States and they have been requested to examine the implications of the recommendations and to furnish their comments to the Government of India expeditiously It is proposed to discuss the recommendations in a Conference of Chief/Home Ministers of the States and other concerned officials so that a uniform approach to the acceptance and implementation of the Committee's recommendations, which are of the greatest importance from the point of view of bringing about a reorientation in the attitudes of police officers, could be adopted

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Local Reporters and Sub-Editors in Delhi

*776 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Press Reporters' Association has pointed out that while highly-paid journalists were allotted Government accommodation at nominal rents, local Reporters and Sub-Editors getting small salaries were denied the same, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot houses to local Reporters and Sub-Editors also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (b) No such representation has been received from the Delhi Press Reporters' Association. However on account of the acute shortage it is not possible to make more houses available for the Press pool of Government accommodation at present.

वर्ष 1973-74 में केरल में शिक्षित नौजवानों के लिये रोजगार

*777. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 में राज्य के 23 हजार शिक्षित नौजवानों को काम देने की लिये 15 करोड़ रुपये की योजना तैयार की है यदि हां, तो उसकी विशषतायें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है. और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) से (ग). केरल सरकार ने 20 5 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय की रोजगार स्कीमें तैयार की थी जिनकी रोजगार क्षमता लगभग 55,000 शिक्षित व्यक्ति की । इन स्कीमों में ये क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है-स्वरोजगार, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, उद्योगों में मजदूरी/वेतन पर कार्य, सहकार, शिक्षा तथा समाज सेवाएं । इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वियन

के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दिए जाने का अनुरोध किया था ।

इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से प्रारम्भिक विचार विमर्श किए । ऐसी विभिन्न स्कीमो पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया जिनका निवेश अपेक्षाकृत कम था परन्तु वे अधिक रोजगार अवसरों की व्यवस्था कर सकती थी । राज्य सरकार को इन विचार विमर्शों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए अपनी स्कीमों मे सशोधन करने की सलाह दी गई है । केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि के सम्बन्ध मे अन्तिम निर्णय राज्य सरकार के संशोधित प्रस्तावो पर विचार करने के पश्चात किया जायेगा ।

Appointment of a Director of Information and Publicity in Delhi Administration

*778 SHRI R R SINGH DEO
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Director, Information and Publicity in the Delhi Administration has been appointed without the consent of the Union Public Service Commission

(b) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a report in the "Indian Express" of the 15th March, 1973 in this connection; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (b) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c) Shri V K. Tyagi was appointed as Director of Information and Publicity on an *ad hoc* basis on 14-3-1973 pending recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. The Commission recommended him for appointment to this post on 16-3-1973.

Joint Sector Company in Tamil Nadu for Manufacturing Tyres

*779 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between a joint Sector Company in Tamil Nadu and a reputed U S firm for manufacturing tyres for automobiles, trucks and scooters, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Messrs Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd Madras, a joint venture of the Government of Tamil Nadu have been allowed to obtain foreign technical collaboration from a reputed U S firm for manufacturing 4 lakh Nos each of automobile tyres and tubes (and up to a maximum of 25 per cent in excess thereof) in a new unit to be set up in the Ramanathapuram district (backward area) on the following terms and conditions –

(a) Royalty at 2 per cent (two per cent) on sales (subject to tax) on the first 3 lakh Nos of automobile tyres and tubes.

(b) Royalty at 1 per cent (one per cent) on sales (subject to tax) on the balance of 2 lakh Nos of automobile tyres and tubes

(c) Royalty of 4 per cent (subject to tax) on sales exports. This Royalty will be payable only on exports over and above the obligatory export of 10 per cent of total production

(d) A lump sum payment of $2 lakhs as initial disclosure fee and another payment of $2.5 lakhs as charges for engineering documentation, for facilities of the size and product mix for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes.

(e) 3 per cent procurement fee on the f.o.b. value of imported plant and machinery if collaborators' assistance is utilised for the import of plant and machinery.

2. Messrs Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd. have since concluded an Agreement with the U.S. firm on the above terms and conditions and have furnished copies of the Agreement for Government approval.

Increase in the numher of Industrial Licences to Accelerate Industrial Growth

780. SHRI RAM PRAKASH.
SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is reported to have attributed the present slow industrial growth to licensing delay and has suggested to increase the present number to 2000 licences to be issued annually, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Chairman of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is reported to have stated that with a view to achieving the higher target of rate of investment required in industry and the rate of growth of industrial production envisaged in the Fifth Plan, a larger number of licences, of the order of 2000/2500 industrial licences per annum, will have to be issued.

(b) Speedy industrial growth is dependent on a number of factors, of which the availability of capacity is an important one. The creation of sufficient capacities speedily and in time would require not only the issue of sufficient number of licences but also their implementation. Government have been reviewing the policies and procedures relating to industrial growth over a wide front. The details in this regard have been furnished in the Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development for 1972-73.

Class II Junior C.S.S. Section Officers appointed to Class I posts of Senior Analysts

7336 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether during the last four calendar years several Class II Junior C.S.S. Section Officers were appointed to Class I posts of Senior Analysts for periods exceeding 6 months in contravention of U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations without reference to the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, which are the Ministries in which such irregular appointments were made and the number of such irregular appointments since 1st January, 1968; and

(c) whether the Department of Personnel had advised the individual Ministries that such appointments were irregular and should be discontinued forthwith and regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The required

information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

'नेपा' मिल में कर्मचारी

7337. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश स्थित नेपा मिल के कार्यालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को 500 रुपये मासिक से अधिक वेतन मिलता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) 343.

(ख) 65.

Resources mobilised by States to Finance Fourth Plan

7338. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have informed the Central Government regarding the additional resources mobilised by them to help finance the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the broad outlines of the cooperation extended by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) All the States have mobilised additional resources for their Fourth Five Year Plans, although the effort has varied from State to State.

(b) The State Governments have been advised from time to time in regard to the measures that could be adopted for raising additional resources. Besides, all States, including those having inescapable gaps on non-Plan account, have been allowed to utilise the entire proceeds of their additional resource mobilisation for financing their Plan outlays.

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर कारीगर लोगों को रोजगार देने की योजना

7339. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गैर कारीगर लोगों को रोजगार देने की कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) और (ख) योजना आयोग को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसा कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जो कि गैर कारीगर लोगों को ही रोजगार अवसर सुलभ करने के बारे में हो । फिर भी 1972-73 में राज्य सरकार ने जो विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया था उसके अन्तर्गत राज्य के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में कारीगर तथा गैर कारीगर श्रेणी के लोगों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम शुरु किए गये थे । इस विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 204 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकार को दी गई थी । 1973-74 में भी इन स्कीमों को चालू रखने का विचार है तथा भारत सरकार ने उतनी ही वित्तीय

सहायता देने की स्वीकृति दी है जितनी कि 1972–73 मे दी गई थी ।

इसके अलावा ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी त्वरित स्कीम के लिए 1972–73 मे 525 लाख रुपये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आंबटित किए गए थे । इस राशि से राज्य सरकार अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1972 तक गैर कारीगर लोगो को 86 लाख श्रम दिनो का रोजगार सुलभ करने मे समर्थ हुई । 1973–74 मे भी इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को इतनी ही मात्रा मे केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलने की सभावना है ।

प्रतिबन्धित क्षेत्र मे जातियो तथा जनजातियो को मान्यता देने के बारे में लोकर समिति की सिफारिशें

4340. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** . क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 1 जून, 1965 को नियुक्त लोकर समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि राज्य की सीमाओ मे किसी जाति जनजाति को मान्यता देने के लिए क्षेत्र का बन्धन हटा दिया जाना चाहिए ,

(ख) क्या उनके प्रतिवेदन की पुनरीक्षित सूची मे प्रस्तावित जातियो तथा जनजातियो के बारे मे क्षेत्र बन्धन न रखने की सिफारिश भी की गई है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). लोकर समिति ने निम्नलिखित मामलो को छोडकर 'क्षेत्र का बन्धन' हटाने की सिफारिश की है --

(i) जहा सामाजिक भिन्नता वाली एक ही नाम की दो जातिया हो किन्तु उनमे से केवल एक ही जाति सूचीबद्ध होने के लिये पात्र पाई गई हो ।

(ii) जहा कुछ क्षेत्रो मे एक जातिगत वर्ग के सदस्य रहते हो जो सूचीबद्ध होने के मानदण्ड पूरा करते है जब कि उसी वर्ग के सदस्य अन्य क्षेत्रो मे रहते हो और सूचीबद्ध होने के पात्र नही हो ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो की सूची मे सशोधन करने का सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes in Delhi Administration

7341 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether only 10 8 per cent of all posts in Delhi Administration had been filled by the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes as against the statutory reservation of 15 per cent, and

(b) if so the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b). The percentage of Scheduled Castes employees working in Class I, II, III and IV posts in the Delhi Administration as on 30th September, 1972 works out to 11 5 The reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes is against vacancies occurring in a year and not against the total number of posts in the Delhi Administration.

Amongst the posts filled during the year 1972, upto 30th September, 1972, the intake of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes was 19.43 per cent.

The reasons for the shortfall in the overall percentage are as follows:—

(i) Some suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes who were offered appointments for Class III posts did not turn up to join the posts;

(ii) A number of Class I posts are cadre posts of the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Forest Service and the Central Health Service and a number of Class II posts are encadred in the Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands Civil & Police Services. For these posts, reservations are provided in the respective cadres, and therefore the number of Scheduled Castes present in Delhi Administration wil not be a true reflection of the position regarding representation of Scheduled Castes.

(iii) A part of the gap has been due to the fact that the percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes was increased from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent in March 1970, and the reservation is against vacancies arising in a year and not against the total strength of the posts.

Central Assistance to drought affected District of Jhalawar in Rajasthan

7342. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have provided financial assistance to the drought affected and economically backward district of Jhalawar (Rajasthan) during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided for the purpose; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide financial assistance to this District during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance is allocated and released on the basis of block grants and block loans for the State as a whole and not on a regional or a district basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Fifth Plan is yet in the stage of formulation.

Increase in Theft Cases in S. P. Mukherjee Park Colony, New Delhi

7343. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of theft cases in S. P. Mukherjee Park Colony, New Delhi, has recently increased and the residents of the colony are in panic due to such cases; and

(b) if so, the number of theft cases during the past three months, monthwise and the action taken to avoid such cases in near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No case of theft was reported in the last three months (January to March 1973) from S. P. Mukherjee Park Colony, New Delhi. One case of burglary was reported in this period from this area which is under investigation.

P.C.O. in Madan Park, Delhi

7344. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no P.C.O. in Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park and Jaidev Park, Delhi-35;

(b) whether there are about 10,000 people there who are facing inconvenience due to non-availability of a P.C.O.;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a P.C.O. in the above colonies; and

(d) if so, the time by which Government propose to instal a P.C.O. there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no P.C.O. provided in the four newly sprung colonies, viz., Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park and Jaidev Park at present. However, two P.C.Os Nos. 563485 and 563465 are working at a distance of about ½ kilometer from these localities.

(b) and (c). More than 50 proposals are at present under examination by the General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi

(d) At present there is no capacity for installing additional P.C.Os from '56' Exchange which feeds this area. However, P.C.Os., as justified will be provided when additional capacity and spare underground cable pairs become available in this area.

Relaxation of Rules for Pay fixation of direct recruits in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service

7345. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had relaxed the rules for Pay fixation for direct recruits in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service in 1968 and 1969;

(b) whether the cases of those persons who were in Central Government Service prior to their selection in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service were considered; and

(c) if so, the number of persons benefited by such relaxation of rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Normal rules of pay fixation were relaxed in the case of direct recruits to grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service appointed on the results of the combined competitive examination for recruitment to grade IV of the IES/ISS held in 1967 and 1969 to the extent that officiating pay was protected in the case of those officers who were holding a substantive appointment under the Central Government or a State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No officer appointed to grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service on the results of the examinations held in 1967 and 1969 was eligible for protection of officiating pay under the relaxation of rules mentioned in part (a)

Ad hoc promotees working in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service

7346. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ad hoc promotees working in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service with

Office-wise/Department-wise/Ministry-wise break-up;

(b) the number of the ad hoc promotees whose tenure has not been extended beyond 31st December, 1972 so far and the number of those appointed for unspecified period;

(c) the reasons for not adopting uniform procedure for all the above promotees; and

(d) whether the ad hoc promotees are not being given the benefit of their service for the purpose of increment in the grade; if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take to set the matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The total number of persons working in Grade IV posts of the Indian Statistical Service on an ad hoc basis with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission is 116. The number of such officers working in the different Ministries/Departments/Offices is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4824/73].

(b) and (c). The tenure of none of the 116 officers mentioned in the reply to part (a) of the question has been extended by the Cadre Controlling Authority of the Indian Statistical Service beyond the 30th June, 1973. Information regarding the number of officers appointed for unspecified periods, and the reasons for not adopting a uniform procedure is being collected and will be placed on the Tabls of the House.

(d) The ad hoc promotees are being given the benefit of their service for the purpose of increments in the pay scale of the grade.

राज्य क्षेत्र में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

7347. श्री संग्रामसिंह सीसिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगीकरण की गति को तीव्र करने सम्बन्धी नीति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जोर डाला गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) योजना युग के प्रारम्भ से ही क्षेत्रों का सन्तुलित विकास एक महत्वपूर्ण नीति विषयक उद्देश्य रहा है और योजनाएं बनाने में इसे प्रगामीरूप से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान मिलता रहा है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले/क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं उद्यमियों को आकर्षित करने हेतु विशेष अभ्युपाय प्रारम्भ किए गए थे जैसे (1) रियायती धन देने की योजनाएँ, (2) सीधा 10 प्रतिशत अनुदान अथवा राज सहायता योजना और (3) परिवहन राज सहायता योजना ।

चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के द्रुत विकास के लिये संगठनात्मक तथा अन्य आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Stamp on World Famous White Tiger of Govindgarh

7349. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a stamp on the world

famous white tiger of Govindgarh; and

(b) if so, when this stamp will be released?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUNGUNA): (a) and (b) The proposal will be placed before the Selection Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration.

Memorandum submitted to Prime Minister by Freedom Fighters

7350. SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIEF. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister while she was on tour to Mysore, by the Freedom Fighters complaining of delay in providing them relief by Centre as well by the State Government, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Efforts are being made to expedite disposal of applications of freedom fighters for grant of pension It is proposed to examine all applications received up to 31st March, 1973 by the 15th August, 1973 and sanction pension in as many cases as are found eligible. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to furnish their reports as early as possible and send lists of verified cases for early disposal.

National Policy on Films

7351. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any 'National Policy' on Films envisaging developments in all the inter-related fields of Films; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). Government propose to take a series of steps for the integrated development of the film industry as a whole through a Film Council and a multi-functional National Film Corporation in the public sector

सलेक्शन ग्रेडों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण

7352 श्री अम्बेश क्या प्रधान मन्त्री पृथक वरिष्ठता के आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये सलैक्शन ग्रेड के बारे में 21 मार्च, 1973 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3959 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सीधी भर्ती, कन्फरमेशन, पदोन्नति, तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के बारे में समय समय पर अलग अलग आदेश जारी किये है,

(ख) क्या सलैक्शन ग्रैड में आरक्षण देने/न देने के लिये सरकार की राय प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ विभागों/मंत्रालयों, दिल्ली प्रशासन आदि ने लिखित निवेदन किये हैं; और

(ग) क्या कई लोक सभा सदस्यों ने भी कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी

करने के लिए निवेदन किया है कि सलैक्शन ग्रेड मे आरक्षण देने के लिए आदेश जारी किये जाये और यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ सेवाओ के सलैक्शन ग्रेडो मे पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध मे अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लिये आरक्षण आदेशो के लागू करने के बारे मे गृह मत्रालय तथा शिक्षा मत्रालय एव समाज कल्याण मत्रालय से सदर्भ प्राप्त हुए है । दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत अध्यापको की सलैक्शन ग्रेड मे पदोन्नति के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लिए आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध मे ससद के तीन सदस्यों ने भी पत्र भेजे है । इन मामलो पर सम्बद्ध मत्रालयो के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Compensatory Leave given to Government Employees put on Duty on Sundays and Second Saturdays

7353 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees put on duty on Sundays and Second Saturdays are given compensatory leave in lieu thereof;

(b) whether in certain Ministries/ Departments the Staff are paid for working on Sundays and Second Saturdays, and

(c) if so, whether Government will remove this disparity by a uniform practice in all the Departments/ Ministries, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Under existing orders, office staff and comparable categories who are required to work for the full prescribed hours of work on Sundays and Second Saturdays are to be allowed compensatory leave in lieu of such work In exceptional circumstances where it is not found possible to grant such compensatory leave and a certificate to that effect is given by the appropriate authorities, cash compensation in the form of Overtime Allowance for the work done on such days is admissible It will not be possible to have uniformity in this matter and to enforce an absolute ban on the grant of cash compensation in the form of Overtime Allowance for the work done on such days as it may not be administratively feasible to grant compensatory leave in some cases due to the exigencies of work

दिल्ली पुलिस में पदोन्नतियां

7354. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस मे कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी है जो 20 वर्ष पूर्व भरती किये गये थे परन्तु अभी भी कान्स्टेबल के रूप मे कार्य कर रहे है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियो की सख्या कितनी है और उनको आगे पदोन्नत न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ख) ऐसे 1968 कांस्टेबल हैं जिन्हें सलैक्शन ग्रेड और हैड कांस्टेबल के अगले उच्चतर ग्रेड में पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि वे पंजाब पुलिस नियम के उपबन्धों/स्थायी आदेश के अनुसार विभागीय परीक्षा/सैलेक्शन पास नहीं कर सके ।

राजधानी में देखे गये स्वतन्त्र काश्मीर की मांग करने वाले हस्ताक्षरित इश्तहार

7355 **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'प्रदीप' दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1973 में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि काश्मीर जनमत मग्रह मोर्चे पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के दो दिन पूर्व राजधानी में हस्ताक्षरित इश्तहार लगे देखे गये जिसमें स्वतन्त्र काश्मीर की मांग की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस रहस्य का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इस समाचार से परिचित है । किन्तु जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि श्रीनगर में ऐसे कोई इश्तहार नहीं देखे गये थे ।

Tidal Power Generation

7356 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has examined the tidal data and prepared a map of the country showing regions where tidal power generation may be possible; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has set up an expert committee to assess the potential in tidal power generation in the country—A map of the country has been drawn showing areas where the tidal range would be suitable for harnessing tidal power

(b) The expert committee is still continuing its deliberations and has so far not identified any locations where R & D programme could be initiated

Sale of Truck Tyres in Capital

7357. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions were imposed in March, 1973 by Delhi Administration on the sale of Motor and Truck tyres in the capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Relaxation in age or Educational Qualifications for Departmental L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. for competing for posts on Technical side

7358. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxations in age or educational qualifications are granted to the departmental Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks for competing for posts on the Technical side the duties of which they can satisfactorily perform in the respective Ministries of the Government;

(b) if so, the gist of the relaxations, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) to (c) There are no general orders to the effect that in the case of departmental L.D.C.s/U.D Cs age or educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment to posts on the technical side can be relaxed. Posts on the Technical side, or for that matter, any other posts are required to be filled in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Rules for those posts If, for appointment to a Technical post, possession of certain educational qualifications is considered essential for efficient discharge of the duties of that post and, as such, those qualifications have been duly prescribed in the relevant Recruitment Rules the question of appointing any departmental LDC/UDC in relaxation of the prescribed qualifications would not arise, considering that persons not possessing the prescribed qualifications would not be able to discharge the duties of the post satisfactorily. Even if the departmental LDCs/UDCs possess the qualifications prescribed for the Technical posts, no relaxation of the age limits as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules would be admissible unless the Recruitment Rules, themselves specifically provide for grant of such a relaxation in the case of departmental employees.

Constitution of a Study Team to examine the functioning of the Tribal Research Institutes

7359. SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Panel on Welfare of Backward Classes for the Fourth Plan recommended the constitution of a study team to examine the functions and actual working of the Tribal Research Institutes, to explore the feasibility of including within the scope of these institutes the problems of backward classes other than the tribals, and to examine the need for setting up a Central Research and Training Institute for coordinating the activities of the regional institutes and for training personnel;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the considerations that have weighed against the Union Government taking any steps so far to set up a Central Research and Training Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Study Team on Tribal Researcsh Institutes are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4325/73]. The Ministry of Home Affairs have constituted a Central Research Advisory Council on the recommendation of the Study Team. The recommendations of the Study Team have been circulated to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Department Education, National Institute of Community Development, Tribal Research Institutes and all the State Governments having Tribal Research Institutes.

(c) The question of setting up of a Central Research and Training Institute was carefully considered by the Study Team While appreciating the

need of the functions which such an institute could perform, the Study Team felt that these functions could be performed with equal efficiency by a Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes in the Department of Social Welfare (now Ministry of Home Affairs) at the Centre. The Government of India accepted this recommendation and constituted the Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes *vide* its Resolution No. 12/5/72-RU dated November 28, 1972

Foreign and Indian Investment in Cigarette Industry

7360. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 dated the 21st March, 1973 regarding Foreign and Indian investment in cigarette industry and state:

(a) the break-up of the foreign and Indian Investment of the equity capital in the cigarette industry in the country—Company-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the capitalised value of the fixed assets of these Companies—Company-wise, separately for foreign and Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The details regarding equity capital and fixed Assets of Foreign and Indian companies are as follows:—

S No.	Name of the Firm	Equity Capital		Net Fixed Assets
		Foreign	Indian	
			(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	M/s. India Tobacco Co. (Formerly Imperial Tobacco Co.) Calcutta	1417·45	477 58	764 38
2	M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad	135 91	64 09	206·47
3	M/s. Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd., Bombay	55·62	4 38	110 51
4	M/s. National Tobacco Co., Bombay	9 16	70 81	79 91
5	M/s. D. Macropolo & Co. Ltd., Bombay	5·80	10 90	11·18
6	M/s. Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay	..	180 00	199 54
*7	M s. Masters Tobacco (I), Bombay	..	12 51	3 37
8	M/s. Crown Tobacco Co., Bombay	..	7 00	N.A.
9	M/s. Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory, Hyderabad	Proprietary concern and no shares have been issued.		
10	M/s. International Tobacco Co., Ghaziabad	..	19 99	29 32
11	M/s. Universal Tobacco Co., Hyderabad	..	15 00	6 50

Fixed assets exclude good-will.

* Masters Tobacco Company (India) is a unit of Gamudia Factories Ltd., Bombay Fixed assets are for the unit only .

N.A.—Not available.

Agency to be approached by entrepreneurs for setting up Industries in Backward Districts

7361 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the name of the agency who should be aproached initially be entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the backward districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) Entrepreneurs have to initially approach the District Industries Officer or the representative of the Director of Industries, of the State and Union Territory concerned for setting up industries in the selected backward districts

Crockery Manufacturing Units in the Country

7362 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of Crockery manufacturing units in the country

(b) the measures proposed for proper and better organisation of the crockery industry and

(c) the special facilities being proposed for pottery manufacturers for improved quality and better design?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) There are 16 units borne on the list of DGTD and about 125 units in Small Scale Sector engaged in the manufacture of Crockery item

(b) and (c) For improvement in the quality and better design, foreign collaboration is being permitted and imports of certain equipments which are not indigenously available are also being allowed.

In regard to the units in the Small Scale Sector, proposals for setting up of Functional Industrial Estates, Common Faculty Centres, Training of workers and Process and Production-cum-Quality Testing Laboratories are being considered

Post Offices in the Backward Areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan

7363 SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many post offices are proposed to be started in the backward areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan and

(b) whether a new post office at the new big bus stand at Nangal Dam is proposed to be provided to meet the need of the general public there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Punjab	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	30
Rajasthan	10

There are no areas in Punjab State declared as very backward for the purpose of extension of postal facilities

(b) There is no such proposal under examination at present

Definition of Mulki in Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh

7364 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the Editorial of *National Herald* of New Delhi dated 8th March 1973 regarding "who are Mulkis in Telengana Region in the

State of Andhra Pradesh"; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government of India on the recent judgement of Justice Obul Reddy of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the definition of Mulki in Telengana area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the Editorial

(b) The implications of the judgement are being studied

Cases Pending in Delhi Under Prevention of Untouchability (Offences) Act.

7365 SHRI A S KASTURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Union Territory of Delhi under Prevention of Untouchability (Offences) Act during the last three years,

(b) the date of institution of the proceeding in the court and the date of decision of the case by the trial court, and

(c) in how many cases, the accused persons were sentenced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) to (c) There are at present three cases pending trial with the courts Further details regarding the disposal of cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955 during the last three years are being collected and will be furnished.

Surplus U D.Cs Nominated by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell to the Department of Atomic Energy

7366. SHRI R V BADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4159 dated 30th August, 1972 regarding procedure being followed for redeployment of surplus staff in Central Staff Cell and state,

(a) whether consequent upon being declared surplus from the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner Bombay on 1st October, 1971, certain Upper Division Clerks were nominated by the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell to the Atomic Energy Department, Bombay in accordance with the Government procedure;

(b) whether subsequently orders of nomination were changed by the Cell authorities and the staff were renominated to the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax. Bombay and

(c) if so, whether these renominations are in contravention of set procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) None of the Upper Division Clerks referred to in part (a) was renominated to the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay

(c) Does not arise

Vacancies of L.D.Cs. Reported by Central Government Offices to the Central Surplus Staff Cell

7367 SHRI R V BADE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government offices/Departments and the number of vacancies in respect of Lower Division Clerks reported to the Central Surplus Staff Cell during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th September, 1970 (Date-wise);

(b) the date (dates) on which each office/Department reported their vacancies (showing the reserved as well as un-reserved) in the above

category during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th September, 1970, and

(c) the names of the offices which were given 'No objection certificates' to the effect that the Central Pool had no surplus Lower Division Clerks available for nomination during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th September, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या

7368. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को मध्य प्रदेश मे भूमिगत 164 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिको मे से कितनो को खोज निकाला गया और उनमे से कितनो को निर्वासित किया गया, और

(ख) जिला-वार कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक भूमिगत है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

छिपे नागाओ द्वारा आत्म समर्पण

7369. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पाच महीनों मे देश के विभिन्न भागों मे कितने छिपे नागाओ को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा, उक्त अवधि मे कितने नागाओं ने स्वेच्छा से आत्मसमर्पण किया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० ए० मोहसिन) : नागालैण्ड और मणिपुर सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1 नवम्बर, 1972 और 31 मार्च, 1973 के बीच 479 नागा विद्रोही गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और 791 नागा विद्रोहियो ने स्वेच्छा से आत्म-समर्पण किया है ।

Telephone Connection given in Kerala during 1972-73

7370 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of telephone connections given in Kerala during 1972-73 and the number of pending applications, and

(b) what progress has been made in providing adequate exchange equipment and other essential stores in this circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Total number of telephone connections given in 1972 73 is 6317

Number of pending applications is 11,358

(b) A total number of 400 lines were added to the equipped capacities of the various exchange systems in the Kerala Circle during 72-73

Other essential stores required are also being allotted to the Circle to the extent possible

Report of the Commission Appointed to Investigate into the Causes of Shahdara Disturbances

7371 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission appointed to investigate into the causes of Shahdara Disturbances has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a). No Sir. The Commission is expectxed to submit its report by the end of April, 1973.

(b) does not arise.

Production of Silk (Tasar) in West Bengal

7372. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) what has been done so far for improvement and development of Silk (Tasar) industries in Murshidabad and Birbhum in West Bengal,

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal have been advised to develop a scheme there for proper study and improvement of the industries and proper cultivation of raw material if so, the progress so far achieved for this industry and

(c) the names of the scheme under which financial assistances has been sought or is being sought and given and the amount given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a). There is no production of tasar silk in Murshidabad District Efforts are being made to introduce tasar culture in Birbhum District. One Grainage for production of disease-free tasar seed, and one Training Centre for imparting training in tasar spinning on improved machines have been set up.

(b) and (c). There is one scheme for development of tasar industry in the State of West Bengal. The object of the scheme is to demonstrate improved methods of Tasar rearings and to distribute disease free tasar layings to the rearers. An expenditure of Rs. 1.57 lakhs was incurred during the Third Plan During 1973-74 a sum of Rs 50,000/- will be provided by the State Government out of the 'Plan' allocations for the year

Conversion of Branch Post Offices in Birbhum District West Bengal

7373 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices being converted/upgraded into Sub-Post Offices and Head Post Offices in Birbhum District in West Bengal and the conditions laid down for such upgradation

(b) what are the criteria for opening (Branch) Post offices under the N R money deposit scheme, and

(c) the guidelines to be followed during departmental enquiry into proposal for opening new Post Offices in determining the postal income of the area under existing post office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Branch post offices proposed to be upgraded to Sub-post offices during 1973-74 .. 7.

Sub-post offices proposed to be upgraded to Head Post Offices during 1973-74....NIL.

Conditions laid down for the upgradation of post offices:

Branch Post Offices to Extra-departmental sub-post office.	The workload of the office on upgradation should not be less than 3 hours per day and the proposed office should be self-supporting financially.
Branch/Extra departmental Sub-post office to Departmental sub-post office.	The workload of the office on upgradation should not be less than 5 hours per day and loss in upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 500/- in Urban areas.
Sub-post office to Head Post Office.	A Sub-Office is upgraded to afford relief to its Head Office and where this would improve mail arrangements and financing of offices A Head office is bifurcated when the number of offices under its accounts jurisdiction exceeds 60. This standard is relaxable in the case of backward districts.

(b) The criteria for opening branch post offices on realisation of Non-returnable-contribution is as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4826/73].

(c) The income of the proposed as well as the parent post offices is determined according to a formula prescribed by the P. & T. Department as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT- No. 4826/73].

Consultations with West Bengal on its Share in the Fifth Plan

7374 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultation have been held with West Bengal State Government with regard to their share in the Fifth Plan outlay;

(b) if so, what will be the total outlay for that State; and

(c) the schemes which West Bengal has been advised to draw up and when these will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government has yet to finalise its Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The Planning Commission has issued general guidelines to the States for the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan advising them about the national priorities as enunciated in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" and to evolve an integrated strategy on the basis of the experience of the Fourth Plan, the aspirations of the people, the need for augmenting employment and improving the conditions of the poorest sections and backward areas.

Idols Stolen from Temples

7375. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of temples in the North and South from where idols were stolen and how many of them have been traced and the number of untraceable idol during last year;

(b) the number of persons arrested,

(c) whether there has been any hand of foreign elements also; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information available with the C.B.I., 299 cases of thefts of idols were reported from both North India as well as South India in 1972. No information is readily available about the names of individual temples from where these idols were stolen. A statement showing the total number of thefts of idols along with number of idols traced out is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4827/73]

(b) From the available information, it appears that 188 persons were involved in various cases of thefts of cultural property including idol thefts during the year 1972. The exact number of arrests made for idol thefts is not available

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Nomination of U.D.Cs. Declared Surplus in Chief Settlement Commissioner's Office, New Delhi to Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi

7376. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orders for nomination of Upper Division Clerks who were declared surplus from the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi on 1st April, 1971 to the Central Hindi Translation Bureau, New Delhi were passed in the relevant file;

(b) whether subsequently these Orders were changed and the above mentioned Upper Division Clerks were re-nominated to the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi in the month of May, 1971 *vide* Department of Personnel Letter (Order) No. 4/11/71-CS-III, and

(c) if so, why the Upper Division Clerks declared surplus from the same Office with effect from 31st May, 1972 were not allowed a change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The U.D. Clerks declared surplus from the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi, on 1st April, 1971, were nominated for absorption in the posts of U.D. Clerk in the newly set up office of the Central Translation Bureau against vacancies reported by them. Subsequently it came to light that the entire work in the said Bureau was required to be done in Hindi, and since these surplus U.D. Clerks did not possess the requisite knowledge of Hindi, the Bureau did not consider them suitable for service under them. They were therfore, renominated against the general unreserved vacancies in U.D. Grade reported to be available in the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, at the relevant point of time.

The position in regard to the U.D. Clerks declared surplus from the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi on the afternoon of 31st May, 1972, was different. All these surplus U.D. Clerks belonged to general unreserved category whereas the vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerk reported to be then available in the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, were all reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. It was not possible to nominate these U.D. Clerks of general

unreserved category for absorption in vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerk reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. They were, therefore, nominated against unreserved vacancies in the grade of U.D. Clerk reported to be available in other offices in Delhi at that time where they were ultimately absorbed.

Fall Registered in the Per Capita Availability of Essential Commodities in 1971-72

7377. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *per capita* availability of essential commodities of mass consumption like cereals, pulses, grams, edible oils, sugar and cotton cloth had registered a sharp fall in 1971-72 as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the extent of fall registered in the *per capita* availability of these commodities in 1971-72; and

(c) the reasons for the fall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Comparative figures of *per capita* availability of essential goods of mass consumption are given in the *Economic Survey* 1972-73. However, these have been given in statement attached.

It may be observed from this Annexure that the *per capita* availability of cereals and vanaspati has been somewhat higher while that of pulses, gram, sugar and cotton cloth has somewhat fallen and that of man made fabrics has remained the same. Fall in edible oils, however, has been significant.

(c) The reasons for short fall have been discussed in the *Economic Survey* 1972-73

Statment

Per capita availability of essential goods of mass consumption.

Item	Per capita net availability during the year		Percentage increase (+)/decrease (—) in per capita net availability in 1972 over 1971
	1971	1972	
1	2	3	4
Cereals (Kgs.)	152 5 @	153 1@	0 4
Gram (Kgs.)	7 4	7 1	—4 1
Pulses (Kgs.)	18 7 @	17 2	—8 0
Sugar (Kgs.)	7 3	6 7	—8 1
Edible Oils (Kgs.)	3 3*	2 7*	—18 2
Vanaspati (Kgs.)	1·0*	1 1*	+ 10 0
Cotton Cloth (Metres)	15 2	14 1	—7 2
Man made fabrics (Metres)	1·9	1·9	..

@ Latest figures. Other figures as in Economic Survey 1972-73.
*Financial year figures.

Survey of Rural Unemployment

7378. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the extent of unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A sample survey has been undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation from October 1972 with the object of collecting data on employment, unemployment and under-employment in urban and rural areas of the country. The field work of the survey will be completed by the end of September, 1973, whereafter the processing of data will be taken up.

A.I.R. Employees Relations as Casual Artistes

7379. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual artistes booked for over 14 days duration in various offices of All India Radio and T V Centre in Delhi during the past one year; and

(b) the number of such artistes who are the relations of AIR employees and Staff Artistes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) 40.

(b) 5.

Charges against a D.S.P. and A.S.I. of Delhi Police

7380. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Ministry and C.B.I. have received any petition against a certain D.S.P. and A.S.I. for constructing house on Government land;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Commissioner also passed critical remarks on such activities of the Delhi D.S.P. and A.S.I.;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The enquiries revealed some unauthorised constructions by the A.S.I. and D.S.P. A part of the unauthorised construction has already been demolished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Action to demolish the remaining unauthorised construction was stayed under the orders of the court and the case was remanded. The A.S.I. has retired from service.

Reimbursement of Medical Charges to Delhi Administration Employees

7381. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Delhi Administration who have claimed amounts exceeding four thousand rupees on account of reimbursement of medical charges during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether these huge amounts are considered justifiable by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) None of the employees of the Delhi Administration have claimed reimbursement on account of medical charges exceeding Rs 4,000 during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dearth of Injection Ampoules

7382. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing dearth of injection ampoules in the country;

(b) whether Pharmaceutical units have been finding it difficult to obtain glass ampoules these days; and

(c) steps taken to overcome shortage of gas-oxygen?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any difficulties experienced by the Pharmaceutical Industry in procuring their requirement of ampoules.

(c) As against a tentative target of 150 ml cu metres per annum of Oxygen Gas required at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the capacity already licensed is of the order of 82.8 ml. cu metres per annum and the installed capacity is 75.1 ml. cu. metres per annum. Additional capacity of the order of 68.7 million cu metres per annum of Oxygen Gas has also been approved already by issue of Letters of Intent and Registration Certificates to various entrepreneurs. Applications for a total capacity of the order of 221 ml. cu metres of Oxygen Gas per annum are under consideration.

Delegation of Powers to the Managing Director of National Industrial Development Corporation

7383. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the view taken by Deptt of Company Affairs that the powers delegated by the Board of Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the Managing Director are not in order, have been upheld by the Law Department; and

(b) if so, the action taken to rectify the decision taken by the said Managing Director under his wrongly delegated powers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b): The Board of Directors of National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., vide their resolution dated the 28th October, 1968, delegated certain powers to the Managing Director. A technical flaw about the delegation of powers has been pointed out by the Department of Company Affairs and Ministry of Law though the Articles of Association of N.I.D.C. Ltd., vest almost all powers in the Board of Directors, there is no specific provision for the Board of Directors to delegate powers to the Managing Director. Accordingly, the Corporation has been informed that Managing Director should not exercise these powers.

Implementation of the Decision Regarding Separation of Judiciary from Executive

7384. SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State have implemented the decision of Government to separate judiciary from the executive;

(b) if not, the names of States which have not been implemented the same and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Not yet Sir. The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir (except Poonch and Rajouri districts), Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal (except 24 Parganas District), Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajasthan, substantial areas of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and some areas of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Separation has not yet been effected in Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya.

(c) The subject 'Administration of Justice' falls in the State's sphere. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action for separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. However, a Bill which was introduced in Parliament for the enactment of new Code of Criminal Procedure and which seeks, among other things to secure separation of the Judiciary from the Executive all over the country has since been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It is pending consideration in the Lok Sabha.

Selection of Production Assistants for TV. Centres

7385. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a selection for the posts of Production Assistant was held in June-July last year for the T.V. Centres;

(b) if so, whether one of the selected candidates was related to the Chairman of the Selection Committee; and

(c) how many amongst the selected persons are the relations of employees of All India Radio, T.V. Centre and other offices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. None of the selected persons was a member of the Chairman's family, or a blood relation.

(c) Nine among the panel of thirty-four who were approved were relations of employees of All India Radio and Delhi T.V. Centre. We have no record on whether any one of them is related to any employee of other offices under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as this information is not obtained from candidates.

The procedure for selection has since been tightened up to ensure that selections are made impartially and on merits. A statement containing a copy of the instructions issued in this regard is attached (other measures are also being taken). The above selection was made prior to the issue of these instructions.

Statement

Copy of Instructions Issued by Directorate General. All India Radio *vide* Memorandum No. 6/12/72 SVIII dated 24th November, 1972, to all heads of Offices/Stations of All India Radio.

Subject:—Recruitment of Staff Artists and Television Contract Staff.

It has been decided that in future, as and when Staff Artist Television Contract Staff posts are advertised, candidates applying for appointments to the various categories of posts should be required to indicate in their applications the names and designations of relatives, if any, already working in All India Radio, including Tele-

vision Centres. A clause to this effect may be inserted in all future advertisements and also in the prescribed application forms wherever such forms are prescribed.

2. It has also been decided that the above information should be invariably placed before the Selection Committee, including the Outside Assessors, at the time of interview and/or test.

3. The receipt of this memo may please be acknowledged.

Setting up of a Natural History Museum in Delhi

7386. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a natural history museum for Delhi; and

(b) the advantages to be derived from this museum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main object of setting up of a Natural History Museum in the Capital is to impart knowledge and acquaint students and laymen alike, on the role of Natural History Sciences in the development of National Economy and Social Welfare. The importance of preservation of environment and ecology from pollution and misuse and conservation of natural resources would be emphasised. This Museum will be an institution working for the enlightening of the common man and the research students alike. It is not likely to bring any revenue.

Duties and responsibilities of Cameramen both in T.V. and Films Division

7387. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7249 on the 24th May 1972 regarding scales of Pay of News Cameramen, etc in T.V. and Films Division and state what are the actual duties and responsibilities of the Cameramen in Television and Films Division which is a factor in fixing pay scales of the Cameramen in the two wings of his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): A statement showing the duties and responsibilities of Cameramen in Television and the Films Division is attached.

Statement

Duties and responsibilities of Cameramen in Television

(1) Cameraman Grade I (Cine) . . .	To coordinate and supervise the work of Cine Cameramen Garade II, to undertake important coverages and to participate in post-telecast review of coverage.
(2) Cameraman Grade II (Cine)	(*i*) To cover topical events including sports for TV newscasts and other magazine type programmes. (*ii*) To do filming for T.V. documentaries. (*iii*) To do filming for TV Features and interviews for TV. (*iv*) To do filming for field-based agricultural programme.
(3) Cameraman Grade II (Electronics) .	To handle the Electronic Cameras, essentially on the floor inside the sudio, but also in outside coverages on live TV.
(4) Production Assistant—(Photographs) .	To take still photographs for production of programmes and to prepare news features etc..

Duties and responsibilities of Cameramen in Films Division

(1) Director Cameraman:	To direct the shooting of documentary films and to film topical news stories, depth coverages and report age type events.
(2) Chief Cameraman:	To supervise Camera Section of Documentary Wing and to shoot documentary film as and when required.
(3) Newsreel Officers:	To film topical news stories independently or at the direction of Head office for inclusion in Newsreels or other films produced by Films Division.
(4) Cameraman (Cartoon Film Unit): . .	To expose animation drawings drawn by Animators and Artistes for production of cartoon films.
(5) Cameraman (Documentary): . . .	To shoot documentary film either in Studio or at locations as required.
(6) Assistant Newsreel Officers: . . .	To film topical news stories independently or at the direction of Head Office for inclusion in Newsreel or other Films.
(7) Assistant Cameraman:	To assist Cameramen in shooting of films in Studio and at locations.
(8) Photographer:	To take still photographs and to develop print and enlarge still photographs.

Building of a House by Secretary of N.I.D.C.

7388. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Secretary of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi has built a palatial house in one of the posh localities of New Delhi viz. Green Park in the name of his wife;

(b) if so, whether this house was built when he was Loans Officer/Senior Loans Officer in the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the financial sources for the said house through any competent agency and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Enquiries made from NIDC indicate that the wife of Shri K. C. Bhalla, present Secretary of the NIDC Ltd., constructed during 1960-61, the ground floor of a house at B. 11, Green Park, New Delhi, from her own resources that is, from out of the money given to her as gifts by her parents.

In 1972, she constructed a first floor on this building through a loan of Rs. 45,000 arranged by her from her bankers and Rs. 15,000 given to her by Shri Bhalla. This amount was drawn by Shri Bhalla from his provident fund.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ground floor was constructed at that time.

(c) Shri Bhalla has been regularly submitting the necessary immovable property returns, as required under

the rules of the Corporation in respect of the house constructed by his wife. Since no doubt was cast on the integrity of Shri Bhalla in the above matter, the Board of Directors, who are the competent authority, did not consider it necessary to conduct any enquiry into his financial resources.

Criticism by the leader of the Russian Delegation of the functioning of Soviet aided projects in India

7389. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) whether the leader of the Russian delegation criticised functioning of the Soviet Union aided projects in India; and

(c) the observations made by the leader of the Russian delegation and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण

7390. श्री बनशाह प्रधान :
श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की तरह गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है अथवा बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं हैं, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनके अधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में, उन्हें कोई निर्देश जारी करने का, जैसाकि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के मामले में किया गया है, कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि, सहकार के अनुरोध से, नियोक्ताओं के संगठनों ने अपने घटकों से अपील की है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अपने अधीन सेवाओं में समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करें ।

बिहार राज्य के लिये सीमेंट का कोटा

7391. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में और मकानों के निर्माण के लिए उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीमेंट का कोटा निर्धारित करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना कोटा सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ग) क्या बिहार की जनता वर्तमान कोटे से असंतुष्ट है तथा क्या सरकार का

विचारें बिहार के लिए कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Sick Textile Mills in Rajasthan

7392. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the closed textile mills taken over by the Centre in Rajasthan are not likely to restart; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the liabilities of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The management of three textile mills in Rajasthan viz., Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., Beawar, Edward Mills, Beawar and Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar, has been taken over by the Government of India. The Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., and Edward Mills have already gone into production and the third, viz., Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, has not yet restarted for want of power connection. A statement showing the liabilities of these mills as per latest audited balance sheets available is enclosed.

Statement

The liabilities of the mills taken over in Rajasthan as per the latest audited Balance Sheets available are as follows:—

(i) *Edward Mills Company Beawar*

	Rs.
Balance Sheet as on 31-12-1970 :	
Share Capital . . .	6,40,000
Reserves and Surpluses .	9,37,006
Secured Loans . . .	3,77,069
Unsecured Loans and Deposits . .	15,78,884
Curent liabilities . .	12,94,698
provisions . . .	48,27,657
Amount released by National Textile corrporation as on 31·3·1973	Rs. lakhs 6.00
Amounts released by State Government	Rs. lakhs 2.00

(ii) *Mahalakshmi Mills Co. Ltd. Beawar*

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-1971.	
Share Capital . . .	12,99,680
Reserves and Surpluses .	49,07,005
Secured Loans . .	33,95,212
Unsecured Loans . .	21,35,939
Current Liabilities . .	32,16,725
	1,49,54,561

	Rs. lakhs.
Amount released by National Textile Corporation	10·13
Amount released by State Government. . .	15·70

(iii) *Shree Bijay Cotton Mills Ltd. Bijainagar*

Balance Sheet as on 28-2-1966	
Share Capital . . .	13,50,000
Reserves and Surpluses .	18,395
Secured Loans . . .	7,24,302
Unsecured Loans . .	10,84,960
Current Liabilities and provisions	5,74,932
	37,52,589

	Rs.
Amounts released by National Textile Corporation	7.44 lakhs
Amounts released by State Government	Nil

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for upliftment of backward classes

7393 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government had sanctioned assistance of Rs 35 crores to Madhya Pradesh for the upliftment of backward classes and others but the State Government have not so far been able to spend even one third of the amount and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The total funds sanctioned under Centrally sponsored programmes to Madhya Pradesh for the uplift of the backward classes since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan amount to Rs 26 76 crores Out of this the amount spent by the State Government was Rs 26 34 crores

Evasion of Sales Tax in Delhi

7394 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a large sales tax evasion in Delhi;

(b) if so, the approximate amount the Exchequer has lost due to this evasion in 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken against it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI F H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The Government are not aware of any large evasion of sales tax in Delhi However some cases of evasion of sales tax have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration and action according to law is being taken. Unless the detected cases are finalised it is not possible to give an estimate of the loss to the exchequer due to evasion of sales tax in 1970-71 and 1971-72

(c) Some concrete steps which have been taken to prevent evasion of sales tax are indicated below

(i) A reward to the extent of 10 per cent of the additional demand raised and collected is given to an informer on whose information a case of evasion of sales tax is detected.

(ii) The staff have been instructed to make shop to shop survey of their areas once in a year Surprise surveys are also conducted

(iii) All complaints written or verbal regarding evasion of sales tax by the dealers in Delhi are entertained and attended to promptly

(iv) Some partnership firms after indulging in tax evading activities used to dissolve themselves and thereby avoid assessments of their liability The Sales Tax law has been amended with effect from 28-5 1972 to empower the department to assess these firms.

(v) In order to check claims of sales to registered dealers a

Verification Cell has been established in the Sales Tax Department where such claims are cross-verified with reference to the books of accounts of the purchasing dealers.

Working of Colgate Palmolive India Ltd.

7395. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment into the working of M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd., during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found; and

(c) whether Government of India have ordered an inquiry into the affairs of this firm including a probe into the cost of production of the items manufactured by them and their margin of profits, and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) A study of the Cost of Production of the items manufactured by M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Pvt. Ltd. had been taken up and the report is under examination

Financial assistance to Educational and Charitable Institutions by foreign countries

7396. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Educational and Charitable Institutions in the various States and Union Territories of the Country which get financial assistance from foreign countries and the amount of such assistance received by them during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(b) whether Government have satisfied itself that the assistance received by these Institutions is being utilised for the purposes for which it is meant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) There is no law requiring such institutions/organisations to maintain and submit for scrutiny accounts of expenditure. Legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of assistance from foreign sources otherwise than in the course of ordinary business. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date

Unearthing of foreign exchange racket in Bombay

7397. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH
SHRI P. A SAMINATHAN.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a racket in foreign exchange involving more than Rs 1.5 crore in an office premises of South Bombay on 8th March, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) action taken by Government against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Enforcement Directorate have detected a case of suspected violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation

Act, 1947. Two persons were arrested on 13th November 1972 and two others on 6th March, 1973 All the four persons were released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. It is not expedient to disclose any further details of the case as this would hamper investigation

बिहार में संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर के विकास कार्यों सम्बन्धी योजनायें

7398 श्री कमल किशोर मजूमदार . क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने संथाल परगना और छोटानागपुर में विकास कार्यों के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है जिसमे अपेक्षित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी गई है यदि हां, तो वह कौन सी योजना है और इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) जी, हां। छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना क्षेत्र के विकास के सम्बन्ध मे 1973-74 के लिए हाल ही मे राज्य सरकार से 32 86 करोड रुपये की राशि के अतिरिक्त प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इन प्रस्तावों की और जांच करने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार से और सूचना मगाई गई है।

Expenditure on tours performed by Prime Minister

7399 SHRI C. H CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount still due from Indian National Congress to various States Governments and to the Centre for making various arrangements for the election tour conducted by the Prime Minister, as congress leader, in 1971 for the election to Parliament and in 1972 for the election to various State Assemblies, and

(b) the steps so far taken to collect these dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt

50 पैसे प्रति दिन की आय वाले व्यक्तियों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना

7400. श्री पालचन्द वर्मा क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972 मे देश मे प्रतिदिन 50 पैसे की आय वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है, और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे लोगो के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) आय वितरण की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध मे कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, राष्ट्रीय सैम्पल सर्वेक्षण ने जो उत्तरोत्तर दौरे किये हैं उनके जरिये उपभोग

की मात्रा के बारे मे सूचना उपलब्ध हुई है। क्योकि निम्न आय स्तर पर बचत करने की सभावना नही है, अत प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग के अनुमानो को प्रति व्यक्ति आय का सूचक भी माना जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय सैम्पल सर्वेक्षण के 23वे दौर पर आधारित अनुमान के अनुसार 1968-69 मे देश मे लगभग 370 लाख लोग ऐसे थे जिनका दैनिक उपभोग खर्च 50 पैसे या इससे कम था।

(ख) देश मे अधिक गरीब वर्ग के लोगो का रहन-सहन का स्तर बढाने के लिए पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा अनेक कार्य किये गये है। इनमे से महत्वपूर्ण कार्य निम्न प्रकार से है --

(1) वर्ष प्रति वर्ष योजना परिव्यय मे वृद्धि की गई है विशेषत 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान (2) विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाये गये है ताकि कृषि पर आधारित अधिक से अधिक जन-सख्या जिसमे लघु और सीमान्त किसान तथा सूखे क्षेत्रो के किसान शामिल है, को कृषि विकास मे शामिल किया जा सके और इससे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभ मे वे हिस्सा बाट सके (3) ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए त्वरित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है (4) सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है, (5) शिक्षित बेकारो को रोजगार सुलभ करने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यो तथा सघ शासित क्षेत्रो द्वारा स्कीम चलाई गई है, (6) अधिक कमजोर वर्ग के लोगो तथा शिक्षित बेकारो द्वारा अपना धधा शुरू करने के लिए स्कीमे चलाई गई हैं (7) सूखे के कारण 1972 मे खरीफ की फसल मे जो कमी आई थी उसको पूरा करने के लिए 1972-73 के दौरान एक विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था, (8) आवश्यक खाद्यान्नो का वितरण प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए सरकार ने गेहू का थोक व्यापार हाथ मे ले लिया है और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार व सुधार किया जा रहा है, और (9) प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, ग्रामीण सडके, पेय जल, पोषाहार, गदी बस्तियो की सफाई व उनमे सुधार तथा ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण सम्बन्धी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता वाले कार्यक्रम को लागू करने मे शुरूआत की गई है।

बिजली पैदा करने वाले उपकरणो के बारे मे ब्रिटेन से सहायता

7401. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या ब्रिटिश वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधि-मडल ने बिजली पैदा करने वाले उपकरणो के क्षेत्र मे मदद करने की पेशकश की थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) (क) सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य बर्मिघम चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इडस्ट्री द्वारा आयोजित व्यापार शिष्ट मडल का उल्लेख कर रहे है जो मार्च, 1973 मे भारत आया था। इस शिष्टमडल ने बिजली पैदा करने वाले उपकरणो के लिए कोई भी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव नही किया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

Decision of Tamil Nadu Government to invoke Defence of India rules to curb profiteering in essential commodities

7402 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI
SHRI P A SAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Tarul Nadu Government's decision to invoke the Defence of India rules to curb

profiteering in essential commodities; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government are also considering to take such measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Industries producing Milk Powder

7403 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of industries which are producing milk powder in India; and

(b) the quantity prepared during the year 1972-73, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of units and their production for the calendar year 1972 is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Production of Milk Power during 1972
		Tonnes.
1	M/s. Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Anand, Gujarat.	2,411
2	M/s. Milk Conservation Project, Rajkot.	415
3	M/s. Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Mehsana, Gujarat.	1,929
4	M/s. Foremost Dairies Ltd., Muzaffarnager, U. P.	1,480
5	M/s. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd., Lucknow, U.P.	933
6	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Etah, U.P.	869
7	M/s. Haryana Milk Food, Pehowa, Haryana.	675
8	M/s. Food Specialities Ltd., Moga, Punjab.	1,774
9	M/s. Milk Conservation Project, Amritsar, Punjab.	587
10	M/s. Milk Conservation Project, Vijayawada	1,150 (estimated)
	TOTAL :—	12,223

Eucalyptus forest for Newsprint Industry in Tarai area of U.P.

7404. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether eucalyptus forest raised for the newsprint industry is ready in the U.P. Tarai for harvesting;

(b) whether the newsprint factory for which it was grown is yet to be decided; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to utilise the newly raised forest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). Part of the Eucalyptus forest planted in the U.P. Tarai area is ready for harvesting. Though the intentions were to utilise it for the manufacture of newsprint, Pulp and Paper, it was not grown for any particular unit or factory

(c) Government have granted a letter of intent to one unit for the manufacture of newsprint, pulp and paper in the Tarai area.

Production of Milk Powder

7405. SHRI D P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder produced in India during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity imported during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The quantity of milk powder produced in India during the last three calendar years is as follows:—

1970— 6,677 tonnes

1971—11,768 tonnes

1972—12,223 tonnes (Estimated)

(b) The quantity of whole and skimmed milk powder imported during the last three financial years is as follows:—

1969-70—29,861 tonnes

1970-71—30,535 tonnes

1971-72—40,109 tonnes

बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में छात्रों के छात्रावासों के लिये स्वीकृत की गई धन राशि

7406. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के छात्रों के छात्रावासों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1972 में कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की तथा कितनी व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) ऐसे छात्रावासों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके निर्माण के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने धन दिया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल अनुसूचित जनजातियों की छात्राओं छात्रावासों के लिए धन देती है । 1972-73 के दौरान इस प्रायोजन हेतु राज्य सरकार को 80,000 रुपये की एक राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी । आशा की जाती है कि यह समस्त रकम वर्ष के दौरान इस्तेमाल कर ली गई है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार छात्राओं के छात्रावासों के लिए एक मुश्त राशि की व्यवस्था

करती है । बनाये जाने वाले छात्रावासो का स्थान तथा संख्या राज्य सरकारो के विवेक पर छोड दी जाती है ।

Trial of electronic system for controlling locomotive speed and power

7407 SHRI K LAKKAPPA

SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 419 on 21st March 1973 regarding electronic system for controlling locomotive speed and power and state

(a) whether any experiments of the device on the locomotives have been conducted and

(b) if so whether those have proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The tests on Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute prototypes were successful One of the prototypes has completed more than two years in service in Indian Railways The prototypes manufactured by Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) Hyderabad on the basis of know-how of Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute Pilani have also undergone successful service trials in Indian Railways

Price of Salt

7408 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether due to manipulation by private common salt-manufacturers, price of salt is different in different parts of the country, and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to regulate price of salt and introduce uniform price of salt throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) While the price of salt varies from place to place in the country, the variation is due to the difference in the cost of production of salt which varies from place to place and from producer to producer Transportation charges also have their impact on the price of salt

(b) No, Sir

Price of Salt in West Bengal

7409 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the price of common salt has gone up abnormally in West Bengal,

(b) the difference between the prices of salt in different States and

(c) the prices of salt in the salt producing States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No Sir Statement No I is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-4828/73] giving the comparative prices of salt for the years 1971 1972 and 1973

(b) The retail prices of salt in different States are indicated in the statement No II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-4828/73]

(c) The prices of salt in the salt producing States are indicated in the statement No III laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-4828/73].

Fake passports found with foreign nationals in Goa

7411. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. M. JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign nationals were apprehended recently in Goa in possession of fake passports; and

(b) if so, the action taken against culprit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) One French national and one German national were arrested in Goa for being in possession of fake passports and material for forgery.

(b) They are being prosecuted

Problem of unemployment in tribal region of India

7412. SHRI S. N MISRA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a programme to tackle the problem of unemployment in the tribal regions of India by setting up small scale industries, preparation of reports on techno-economic survey of the regions, publication of literature, means of transport, availability of land, water and power and the sources of capital for financial resources, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). The Government of India have prepared a number of schemes for tackling the general problem of unemployment in the country The important schemes for tackling this problem are Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Pro Project.

During 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made to generate additional job opportunities for a minimum of 5 lakhs educated unemployed persons. Under this scheme, jobs to be created are to be productive or to lead to the creation of durable assets.

The guidelines issued in this connection by the Planning Commission envisage *inter alia*:

(i) Self-employment schemes particularly in field of industry, commerce and services with pre-investment and post- investment services;

(ii) Training programmes with a view to equip personnel for various development programmes and activities in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Investigations, studies and surveys. For purposes of this scheme an educated person has been defined as one who has passed the matriculation or higher secondary examination or holds a certificate from I.T.I. It is expected that State Governments will try to find jobs under this scheme for all the graduates who are unemployed amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The specific programmes under this scheme are being formulated by the State Governments and the Central Ministries

Allocations made by States for providing employment

7413 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total amount allotted for helping the illiterate, Educated persons Graduates Post-Graduates, Engineers and Doctors etc by the State Governments in the country State-wise during the last three years, and

(b) the State-wise amount allotted in the current financial year i e 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4829/73]

Wrecked plane found near Khaim Village (State of Manipur)

7414 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a wrecked plane, stated to be American made, was recently detected at a place near Khaim Village (State of Manipur) South-West of Chura Chandipur, by a team of Border Road Task Force which is now engaged in building a road in Thanlon area of the district,

(b) whether four skeletons with four pistols and a wrist watch apart from some parachutes were found,

(c) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted, and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir The wreckage of an American plane was found in inaccesible jungle at the top of Kalam Range in Manipur. The wreckage was first sighted by two villages of Kalam village

(b) Three rusted pistols, some ammunition human bones and certain other articles have been found at the site

(c) and (d) Enquiries indicate that the plane was a B 24-Si No. 44-41293 missing on a flight from Luhsien in China to Rupsi in India on 7th August 1945 It had a crew of five The human bones and other moveable articles have been brought to Imphal and are being transported to Calcutta for being handed-over to the Consulate General of United States of America at Calcutta

काकोरी कांड के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो को परिवार पेंशन देना

7415. श्री महावीपक सिह शाक्य :

क्या गह मत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या काकोरी काण्ड मे अपने जीवन का बलिदान करने वाले स्वतत्रता सेनानियो का योगदान स्वतन्त्रता सग्राम मे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रहा

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार का विचार इनके परिवार के सदस्यो को परिवार पेंशन देने अथवा इनको राहत देने के लिए इनके लिए सरकारी नौकरियो मे आरक्षण करने का है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कौन कौन से व्यक्ति हैं, ब्यौप

(घ) यदि नही, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

गह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) (क) से (घ) जिन व्यक्तियो ने 'काकोरीष डयंत्र काण्ड' मे अपने जीवन का बलिदान

किया था उन्हें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी के रूप में माना गया है । पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ जो सामान्य स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध है वे काकोरी षड्यंत्र काण्ड में मारे जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को भी उपलब्ध होंगे । ऐसे लाभ जिन व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके नाम व ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहिन श्रीमती शान्ति देवी को पेंशन देना

7416. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 मार्च, 1973 के दैनिक 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें अखिल भारतीय स्वाधीनता सेनानी संघ ने अपनी बैठक काकोरी काण्ड में मारे गए राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहिन श्रीमती शान्ति देवी को पेंशन देने की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच०मोहसिन) (क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् । श्रीमती शास्त्री देवी स्वर्गीय श्री राम प्रसाद 'बिस्मिल' की बहिन होने के कारण केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिये पात्र नहीं है ? किन्तु उनकी वृद्धावस्था, अस्वस्थता और तंग हालतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें गृह मंत्री के स्वैच्छा अनुदान निधि से 6,000/- रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं । वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत 65/- रुपये मासिक की पेंशन भी ले रहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा सीमेंट के परमिटों का देना

7417. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा दिये गये सीमेंट के परमिटों बारे में कोई जांच की है, और

(ख) सीमेंट के परमिट देने संबंधी प्रक्रिया की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) जी नहीं

(ख) स्टाकिस्टों द्वारा प्राप्त सीमेंट के स्टाक का 90 प्रतिशत दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल आपूर्ति विभाग द्वारा जारी किए किए गए परमिटों पर बेचा जाता है । और बाकी 10 प्रतिशत पहले आओ, पहले पाओ के आधार पर, प्रति उपभोक्ता को 5 बोरे तक बिना परमिट के स्टाकिस्टों द्वारा स्वयं ही छोटे छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जाता है ।

निर्माण कार्य के लिए सीमेंट का परमिट प्राप्त करने के लिए उपभोक्ता को स्वीकृत नक्शापत्र और आवेदक की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के बारे में वास्तविक के प्रमाण-पत्र सहित सिविल आपूर्ति विभाग को आवेदन देना पड़ता है, यह विभाग उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं और स्टाक की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किस्तों में परमिट जारी करता है ।

Scheme Submitted by Orissa for Tribal Development Blocks

7418 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted a scheme for eleven

Tribal Development Blocks to the Centre recently where tribal concentration is 66 2/3 per cent for its approval,

(b) if so, the names of such blocks; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa submitted a proposal in January 1970, for opening the following 11 T D. Blocks:—

	Block	District
1.	Baripada . .	Mayurbhanj
2.	Samakhunta . .	Do.
3.	Kuliana . .	Do.
4	Bijetola . .	Do.
5.	Jamada,. . .	Do.
6.	Bisoi I . .	Do.
7.	Tiringi . .	Do.
8.	Khunta II .	Do.
9.	Kapnpada . .	Do.
10.	Ghatgaon . .	Keonjhar
11.	Rayagada .	Ganjam

Of these only the Ghatagaon Block fulfilled all the prescribed conditions for the opening of a T D. Block, viz —

(1) It should have a population of 25,000 or more,

(2) Concentration of tribual population in a T D. Block should be 66 2/3 per cent.;

(3) The area of a T D Block should be between 150-200 sq miles, and

(4) It should have viability of functioning as a normal administrative unit.

(c) Since a general decision was taken that no new T.D. Block would be opened during the IV Plan due to financial constraints, it was not possible to agree to the proposal of the State Government.

Proposal for Providing Auto-Rickshaws to Unemployed Harijans on Hire-Purchase Basis

7419. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to emulate the example of Kerala Government by organising Harijan Development Coropration all over the country to provide young unemployed Harijans auto-rickshaws on hire- purchase basis, and

(b) whether such quick-return scheme can also be floated through co-operatives of the youth Harijans"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Harijan Development Corporation on the pattern of the Corporation proposed to be set up by the Kerala Government The question of setting up such Corporations is however, primarily to be decided by the State Governments concerned

There is, however, a general scheme to generate, during 1973-74, additional job opportunities for a minimum of 5 lakhs educated unemployed persons Under this scheme the jobs to be created are to be productive or lead to the creation of durable assets Some types of schemes envisaged under this general scheme are —

1. Self employment schemes;

2. Engineering and technicians co-operatives;

3. Training programmes which will provide employment to teachers etc.,

4. Surveys, studies and investigations;

5. Employment subsidies to Engineering degree and diploma holders;

6. Organisations of Statistical network.

The actual programmes under the scheme are to be formulated by the State Governments and by certain Central Ministries. In the guidelines which have been given to the States, it has been suggested that every effort would be necessary to absorb all graduates who are unemployed among the Scheduled Castes.

Embracing of Buddhism and other Religions by Harijans

7420. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans who embraced Buddhism and other religions during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether Harijans have lost faith in Hinduism and continue to suffer from social disabilities; and

(c) what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to eradicate the social disability of Harijans by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Such information is not being collected.

(b) There is no reason to believe that Harijans have lost faith in Hinduism. The practice of untouchability, although on the decline, is still prevalent in certain areas.

(c) The measures undertaken by the Government to remove the social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes include legislation, publicity and propaganda and programmes directed at raising the socio-economic standard of these classes through various educational, economic and other developmental schemes. Details of these measures are given in the annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are laid before the Parliament from time to time. These measures will be stepped up during the Fifth Plan.

Practice of 'Maat' Vogue in Jaunsar-Bawar Area of Dehradun District

7421. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of 'Maat' is still in vogue in Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehradun District under which Kolta Harijans continue to be worse than slaves of the caste Hindus;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to free them from this seridom; and

(c) the quantum of indebtedness among the Koltas and whether the indebtedness continues since generations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSI): (a) A system of contract labour locally known as 'Maat', whereunder a Kolta debtor works under a money-lender in lieu of interest, is reported to be in vogue in Jaunsar Bawar Area of Dehradun District.

(b) Indebtedness is the root cause for this practice. The economic development schemes for Harijans are directed towards raising their economic level and to free them from indebtedness.

(c) The quantum of indebtedness is not precisely known, but the debts are reported to be of long standing.

Percentage of Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7422. SHRI K. PRADHANI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the country;

(b) the percentage in Orissa, and

(c) the special steps proposed to be taken for their improvement in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) According to 1971 Census figures (including age group 0—4), the position in respect of the country as a whole is as under —

Scheduled Castes	14 71*
Scheduled Tribes	11.29*

(b) The position in respect of Orissa is as under —

Scheduled Castes	15 61*
Scheduled Tribes	9 46*

(c) The details of the continuing schemes for the educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa are given in the Statement Attached.

STATEMENT

List of schemes for educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa.

A Schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1 Post Matric Scholarships Girls Hostels.

B. Schemes under the State Sector Programme

Scheduled Castes

1 Prematric scholarships

2 Hostels

3. Additional Post-matric scholarships

Scheduled Tribes

1. Madhyamik Vidyalayas

2 Pre-matric scholarships

3. Hostels

4. Teachers Quarters in Primary Schools

5 Upgraded Sevashrams

6. Conversion of Madhyamik Vidyalayas into High School

7 Residential Primary Schools

8. Additional Post-matric scholarships

9 Repairs to Sevashrams

10 Training Institute for teachers.

Proposal to Abandon New Schemes for Increasing Generation of Nuclear Power

7423 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to abandon until 1980 all new schemes to increase nuclear power generation in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No, Sir.

Legislation to Curb Money Leading

7424 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to enact any Central law to control the money lending in the country specially in the tribal areas of Orissa State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): "Money-lending and money-lenders" is a State subject. There is no proposal to enact any Central law to control money

*These are provisional and unpublished figures.

lending in the country. In so far as the tribal areas of Orissa State are concerned. The Orissa (Scheduled Areas) Money-Lenders Regulation, 1967 is in force for controlling money-lending

Payment of Cess by Salt Manufacturers

7425. SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the amount paid by the salt-manufacturers by way of cess to the Government of India during the last three years, year-wise and State wise and

(b) how much of the amount was utilised for the development of salt industry in the States, State-wise during the period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Statement No I indicating the cess collections during the last three years State-wise and year-wise is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-4830/73]

(b) Statement No II indicating the expenditure on development and other works during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4830/73].

Setting up of Salt Cess Board

7426. SHRI D P JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATAL.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government have approached the Central Government for establishing the Salt Cess Board to look after the demands of salt manufacturers and development work in that area, and

(b) if so the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government are examining the suggestion for the constitution of the Salt Cess Board

Proposal to Develop Salt Industry in Gujarat

7427 SHRI VAKARIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of proposals sent by the Gujarat State for the development of salt industries in Gujarat during the last three years, and

(b) the number of proposals approved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The information regarding development works proposed by Government of Gujarat is as follows —

Year	No. of proposals received from the Govt of Gujarat	No of proposals approved
1970 . .	11	2
1971 . .	5	4
1972 . .	41	18

Indo-Bangladesh Agreement for Exchange of Registered Letters, Postal Articles and Insured Letters

7428 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to conclude an agreement with Bangladesh for exchange of registered letters postal articles and insured letters, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes

(b) Postal services such as the unregistered and registered letter post, insured letter post and parcel service are now available with Bangladesh on an *ad-hoc* basis Formal agreements for Letter, Registered and Insured articles have been finalised The agreement for parcels is about to be finalised All the four agreements will be concluded with Bangladesh Postal Administration shortly

Setting up of a Centre for National Information on Scientific and Technological Development

7429 SHRI M S SANJEAVI RAO SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up a centre for National Information system as an infrastructure for scientific and technological development in this country, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out

Review of the Industrial Production Trade

7430 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TACHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a review of the Industrial production trends in the country has been recently made and its bottlenecks identified, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the review and the time by which decision thereon is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Annual Administration Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development for the year 1972-73 (which was recently discussed at the time of voting of the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development) devotes a whole chapter to review the trends in Industrial Production and the recent Policies This chapter, entitled "The year in Retrospect—Trends in Industrial Production and Policies" includes a scrutiny of the problems affecting utilisation of capacity

Some of the bottlenecks were identified in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan published by the Planning Commission, and various steps have been taken to solve the problems identified These include steps to create increased capacity and to obtain better output from the existing installed capacity in the country

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के टेलीफोनों पर व्यय

7431. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री मंत्रीयों के टेलीफोनों पर व्यय के बारे में 6 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 3360 के उत्तर के संबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) जी नहीं, अभी कुछ मंत्रालयों से यह सूचना आनी बाकी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Setting up of Industries in Backward District

7432. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of industries set up so far in each of the industrially backward Districts, since these have been so declared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Industrial licences issued for location in Backward areas during the period 1-1-69 to 31-12-72	No. of Industrial units granted 10 Subsidy in backward areas, upto 31-3-73 as reported by State Governments	* No. of Industrial units in backward are as sanctioned concessional finance by Financial Institutions, upto 30-12-72.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	13	45
2	Assam	12	..	4
3	Bihar	13	25	18
4	Gujarat	15	57	93
5	Haryana	7	..	37
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	14
7	Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	2
8	Kerala	2	39	82
9	Madhya Pradesh	11	44	34
10	Manipur	..	9	3
11	Maharashtra	36	38	53

*The Financial Institutions have also granted loans on normal terms to many industrial units in backward areas.

12	Mysore	12	26	52
13	Orissa	4	15	15
14	Punjab	2	25	17
15	Rajasthan	11	17	33
16	Tamil Nadu	33	23	21
17	Uttar Pradesh	11	15	48
18	Goa	2	52	31
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	2
20	Nagaland	..	..	2
21	Tripura	2	..	..
22	West Bengal	39	..	5
23	Pondicherry	..	18	1
	TOTAL	229	416	612

Alleged Flourising Market in Bombay Under-World of Censored Portions of Indian and Foreign Sex Films

7433. SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether flourishing market has developed in the Bombay underworld for the censored portions of the so-called, Indian and foreign sex films.

(b) if so, whether a number of uncensored versions of feature films, which have otherwise been heavily cut by the censors, have also come to the notice of Government, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government towards such films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No such case has come to notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Comments of Tamilnadu Chief Minister on Charges of Corruption

7434 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1224 on the 28th February, 1973 regarding Charges of corruption against Tamilnadu Ministry and state

(a) whether Union Government have received the comments of Tamilnadu Chief Minister in regard to the charges of corruption contained in a Memorandum submitted to her; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1224 answered on the 28th February, 1973, comments of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the alle-

gations made in the memorandum submitted to the President have already been obtained. However, his comments on the further note and rejoinders sent to the Prime Minister by Sarvashri M. Kalyanasundaram and M. G. Ramachandran are still awaited. The Chief Minister has been reminded in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Deputation of Staff Artistes, Cameramen, Editors etc. of T.V. Centre of A.I.R. not sent to Foreign Countries for Advanced Training

7435. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff Artistes, Cameramen, Editors, Sound Recordist in Television Centre of All India Radio are not being sent for advanced training in foreign countries;

(b) whether several foreign scholarships are getting lapsed every year due to this policy; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Staff artistes of various categories working in the TV Centre are sent abroad for training depending upon the requirements of the organization.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Safety of Workers Working in Atomic Power Stations from Radiological Exposure

7436. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the measures taken to ensure the safety of the workers working in our Atomic Plants from radiological exposure?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): In order to ensure the safety of workers and the environs, atomic plants are designed and operated so that under all operational conditions radiological exposures to the personnel do not exceed the maximum permissible levels.

Disposal of Radio-Active Wastes

7437. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the manner in which the radio-active wastes from our Atomic Energy Plants are disposed off?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Radio-active wastes contain not only fission products but also corrosion, activation and decay products. Liquid wastes with low levels of radio-activity are diluted and dispersed to the environment with suitable treatment as necessary, while highly radio-active liquid wastes are usually concentrated and contained. Solid radioactive wastes irrespective of the level of radio-activity are conditioned in concrete containments and buried in waste burial grounds. All such disposals under controlled conditions are invariably followed by regular monitoring-cum-surveillance measurements as an additional check to prevent contamination.

Guidelines for Setting up Monitoring Units in States to ensure Implementation of Plan Project

7438. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has formulated some guidelines for setting up monitoring units in States on a scientific basis to ensure proper implementation of plan projects and programmes, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The Guidelines are being formulated and will be issued shortly.

Use of Solar Energy as Power

7439 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) Whether solar energy is among the sources of power under the consideration of the Department of Science and Technology,

(b) if so the total quantity of power that the Sun radiates per square kilometre of the earth's surface,

(c) whether sun is one of the very few energy sources with a magnitude sufficient for human needs, and

(d) if so whether Government purpose to make use of solar energy for power purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has set up an expert committee to assess the potential in solar energy as an alternative source of energy

(b) It is estimated that India which lies between latitude 70° North and 37° North receives on an average solar radiation of 550 calories/cm/day The intensity of solar radiation is recorded by the India Meteorological Department at several locations in the country.

(c) It has been estimated that the total solar energy reaching the earth is much greater than required by the world population, and technically could replace entirely the conventional sources like fuels and electricity

(d) The deliberations of the NCT expert committee on solar energy will determine the potentials in promising areas of utilisation The results of R and D programmes would enable the extent of success to be evaluated so that its utilisation on an extensive scale would be considered

Direct Dialling facility on Delhi-Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar Line

7440 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether only a few connections have been provided for direct dialling on Delh -Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar direct dialling line for the use of Ministers and Secretaries, and

(b) if so whether Government propose to extend the service to M L As' hostels also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA). (a) 8 long distance telephone connections from Ahmedabad telephone System have been given at Gandhinagar as direct connections and junctions to PBX's located at the Secretariat and the Chief Minister's Residence These lines have access to Delhi etc similar to other Ahmedabad subscribers

(b) It is not proposed to provide any more long distance connections to Gandhinagar from Ahmedabad exchanges

Vigilance Commissions set up in States to check corruption

7441. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have set up Vigilance Commissions to check corruption in administration;

(b) whether these commissions are working on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission;

(c) how far these vigilance commissions were able to function as an effective check on corruption at the administration level both in the States and the Centre; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to strengthen and improve the functioning of these commissions and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry against M/s. Arthur Butler Co., Muzaffarpur

7443 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workers Union and Factory Manager have submitted certain specific charges of embezzlement of company's fund to the investigation committee against the Directors of Messrs Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur;

(b) whether a member of Legislative Assembly had also submitted a memorandum to the Committee in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry against the Directors by the C.B.I., and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The report of the Investigation Committee is at present under consideration of Government.

पेंशन दिये जाने के खिलाफ शिकायत

7444. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना टाऊन में चाक थाना स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संघ के अध्यक्ष और एक समद सदस्य ने पटना टाऊन के एक मजिस्टर को पेंशन दिये जाने के खिलाफ उनको शिकायत भेजी है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सम्बन्धित तथ्य क्या है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Patna R.M.S Employees' Protest against bifurcation of P-4 Section of Patna R.M.S.

7445. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P-4 Section of the Patna R.M.S. under P.T. Division has been bifurcated by the P&T administration; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the R.M.S. Employees' Union has protested against it and they are preparing for direct action; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir; R.M.S. P Division has been bifurcated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

द्वितीय भू-उपग्रह केन्द्र

7446. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देहरादून के निकट द्वितीय भू-उपग्रह केन्द्र में विभिन्न वर्गों के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें स्थानीय कर्मचारियो की संख्या कितनी है , और

(ख) यदि स्थानीय कर्मचारियों का अनुपात कम है, तो उसमे वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री श्री (हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) देहरादून के निकट दूसरे उपग्रह भू-केन्द्र का निर्माण-कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने ठेकेदारो को सौंप दिया है और यह प्रगति पर है। विदेश संचार सेवा का कोई भी कर्मचारी अभी प्रायोजना स्थल पर तैनात नही किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

हिन्दी में सारा काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन

7447. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या गृह मंत्री 21 मार्च, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4120 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बनाई जा रही योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और उसे कब तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा , और

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित प्रोत्साहन योजना में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि सारा कार्य हिन्दी मे करने वाले कर्मचारियो को दो अग्रिम वेतनवृद्धिया दी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). प्रोत्साहन योजना अभी तक विचाराधीन स्थिति मे है ।

Activities of Foreign Missionary Institutions in India

7448 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, location and spheres of activities of foreign missionary institutions in India;

(b) whether some of them are engaged in converting uneducated people to Christianity,

(c) if so, the names of such missionary institutions; and

(d) what steps are taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the poor and the uneducated people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Machinery for solving various boundary disputes between States

7449. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery has been devised or any principles laid down for solving various boundary disputes between States; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and if not, how the Centre proposes to tackle these disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). As has been stated earlier also, the Government's view is that these disputes can be solved in the light of their own facts and circumstances and it would be difficult to evolve any set principles to fit all such cases It is, therefore, not proposed to set up any machinery, as such, for resolving such disputes.

Restriction on Employment of Foreign Technicians in Industries

7450. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the employment of foreign technicians in industries in India; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There are no special restrictions other than those under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, on the entry (and employment) of foreign technicians in industries in India. Income tax concessions for a limited period are given only to foreign technicians approved by Government for employment in industries in India, and for this purpose, the need for and the suitability of the foreign technicians proposed to be employed is examined by the concerned authorities. This examination (and recommendations based thereon) is also helpful in consideration of applications for grant of long term visas, where such visas are required by foreign nationals.

With a view to determining the need for and screening the suitability of foreign technicians, certain guidelines have been laid down which are kept in view while the various administrative Ministries consider proposals for contracts of service of foreign technicians, for approval. These are:—

(i) The employment of the foreign technician is unavoidable having regard to the special needs of the project on which he is going to work and the technicians special qualifications in the area of work required to be performed by him.

(ii) Indian personnel with requisite qualifications and experience are not available.

(iii) Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the training of Indian personnel under the foreign technician, so that the former might be able to replace the latter as early as possible and, in any event, by the expiry of the term of service of the foreign technician.

(iv) The salary allowed is reasonable (after making allowance for the fact that he may have to be given an inducement to to leave his home country).

(v) The advantages of the tax benefit accruing to a foreign technician under tax laws should be borne in mind in according approval for his remuneration.

Furthermore, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 seeks to regulate the employment of foreign nationals in positions where they are not necessary by providing that foreign nationals employed without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India

are liable to be denied the facilities of transferring abroad any part of their remuneration in India.

Under the same Act, foreign controlled firms and Companies in India are not permitted to accept, without the prior permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India, appointment as agent or technical or management advisers in India of any person, Company or firm.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, 1972 which has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha envisages certain further restrictions on the employment of foreigners in India. (Since this Bill is before Parliament, and is yet to be passed, the specific provisions in this Bill on this subject are not being indicated here).

Setting up of Industries in Public Sector in Maharashtra

7451. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new industries in the public sector in Maharashtra during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names of industries, the location and capacity thereof and the capital outlay thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfers of Officials in Delhi Administration

7452. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been transfers of the officials holding higher posts in Delhi Administration recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H .MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following officers have been transferred recently in public interest keeping in view the administrative convenience:—

(1) Shri B. R. Tamta, IAS, transferred from the post of Labour Commissioner and appointed as Commissioner, Food and Supply, Delhi Administration.

(2) Shri M. B. Kaushal, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police (South District), Delhi and appointed as the Inspector-General of Police, Goa.

(3) Shri R. K. Ohri, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police, Manual, on his deputation to the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

(4) Shri R. K. Sharma, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police Lines, and appointed as the Superintendent of Police (South District) Delhi.

(5) Shri N. K. Shinghal, IPS transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police (Central District) and appointed as Superintendent of Police (New Delhi District).

(6) Shri Kulbir Singh, IPS, transferred from the post of

Additional Superintendent of Police and appointed as Superintendent of Police, Lines, Delhi.

(7) Shri Kartar Singh, IPS, transferred from the post of Superintendent of Police Manual, and appointed as Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

Loans and Advances to National Small Industries Corporation

7453. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of loans/advances/financial help given to the National Small Industries Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of loans/advances/financial help proposed to be given to the Corporation during the financial year 1973-74; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant more loans and advances to the Corporation in view of the bad financial condition of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI):

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a)	Year	Grant	Loan
	1970-71	63 65	176 00
	1971-72	111 51	164 08
	1972-73	318 14	166 67

(In 1972-73 Government had agreed to stand guarantee to the bankers of the National Small Industries Corporation for a loan of Rs. 3 crores which the NSIC had proposed to take to finance its hire purchase operations)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year	Grant	Loan
(b)	1973-74	160·53	16 80

(In addition a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for investment in share capital of the Corporation).

(c) Financial position of the Corporation is under constant review by Government and provisions for 1973-74 have been made after taking into account their actual requirements of funds.

Joint Experiment with NASA of USA on Satellite Instructional Television

7454. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Department of Atomic Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of U.S.A. for conducting joint experiments on satellite instructional television;

(b) the advantages to be derived by India from this agreement; and

(c) when the joint experiments are expected to begin?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Copies of the Memorandum of Understanding are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The experiment will provide a system-test of a hybrid system using a satellite in combination with a ground net work for television transmission and reception

(c) The experiment is now expected to begin in 1975

Inclusion of Bhandara District of Maharashtra in the list of Backward Districts

7455. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have requested the Central Government to include Bhandara district in the list of backward districts approved by the centre; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Bhandara district has been included in the list of industrially backward districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions.

चलचित्र परिषद् और राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र निगम की स्थापना

7456. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री एस० एच० शिव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चलचित्र परिषद और राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र निगम स्थापित करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या है और ये कब तक स्थापित हो जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) जी हां। सरकार का समूचे फिल्म उद्योग के समन्वित विकास के लिए फिल्म परिषद तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र मे एक बहुमुखी राष्ट्रीय फिल्म निगम के माध्यम से अनेक कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है। इनका ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Talks of Minister of State in the Ministry with Leaders of Non-Gazetted Employees of Andhra Pradesh

7457 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the non-gazetted employees of Andhra Pradesh had a talk with the Minister of State for Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Shri K. C. Pant, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, held discussions with the representatives of the Andhra NGGOs on the 15th, 17th and 18th March, 1973, for ending the strike by NGGOs in Andhra. The strike by the Andhra NGGOs has since been called off. The Government welcome this step which will further help normalise the situation in the State

Use of Science and Technology for Removal of Regional Imbalance during Fifth Plan

7458. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the special features of the schemes incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan to utilise Science and Technology for the removal of regional imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): One of the objectives of the Science and Technology Plan will be reduction of regional imbalances in the economic development of the country. With this end in view, special emphasis is being given in the improved utilisation of locally available raw materials and other natural resources in backward areas. The S and T Plan is still under formulation and it is too early to give details of schemes.

Activities of Mizo Hostiles

7459. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to check the activities of the hostile Midos in Mizoram;

(b) whether they have been helped by the foreign powers; and

(c) if so, which are those powers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). The entire Union Territory of Mizoram has, by a notification issued by the Administrator on the 1st March, 1973, been declared as a "disturbed area" for a further period of six months under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955. The Mizoram Administration have also tightened security measures with a view to preventing an increase in such underground rebel activity.

(b) and (c). The House had been informed of the assistance given to the underground rebel movement by Pakistan, prior to the emergence of Bangladesh.

Treatment of Workers of Political Parties as Political Prisoners in Jails

7460. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether political workers belonging to various opposition parties are not treated as political prisoners in jails;

(b) if so, whether any suitable instructions have been issued to the various States for treating these political workers as political prisoners; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Jail rules of most of the States do not provide for separate classification, as

political prisoners, and all prisoners are normally classified into two or three groups, for the purpose of treatment in jails, on the recommendation of the court convicting them

(b) and (c) 'Jails' being a State subject, the State Governments alone are competent to frame rules for the classification etc of prisoners

Solution of Andhra Problem

7461 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any concrete solution has been found regarding Andhra problem, and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) There has been improvement in the situation and efforts are under way to find satisfactory solutions to the complex problems of Andhra Pradesh

स्वाधीनता के रजत जयन्ती समारोह के दौरान स्मारक स्तम्भो का निर्माण किया जाना

7462. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या स्वाधीनता की 25वी वर्षगाठ के रजत जयन्ती समारोह के दौरान पाच हजार स्मारक स्तम्भ निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे क्या प्रगति हुई ?

गृह मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) स्वाधीनता की 25वी जयन्ती के कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप म विशेष प्रकार से बनाई गई स्मारक शिलाये, जिनके एक ओर सविधान की भूमिका तथा दूसरी ओर स्थानीय क्षेत्र के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो के नाम है देश के प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड मे लगाये जा रहे है। राज्य सरकारो और सघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनो ने उनको दिए गए नमूनो तथा ब्लूप्रिट के आधार पर इन शिलाओ को बनाने का कार्य हाथ मे ले लिया है । उनमे से कुछ स्थापित भी किए जा चुके है ।

पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में डाक-तार कर्मचारियो को मकान किराया भत्ते की अदायगी

7463. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाली शहर (राजस्थान) म डाक-तार कार्मचारियो को मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जा रहा है , और

(ख) यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सचार मत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) जी नही

(ख) मकान किराया भत्ता मजूर करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने शहरो के वर्गीकरण के सबध मे जन सख्या के जो मानक निर्धारित कर रखे है, वे पाली के मामले मे पूरे नही हैं।

Next Meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

7464 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the date of the next meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission has been fixed;

(b) if so, the subjects proposed to be discussed at the meeting, and

(c) the names of Indian Personnel who are likely to take part in that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). No, Sir.

The next meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission is likely to be held sometime in 1974.

(b) and (c). The subjects proposed to be discussed at the meeting and the names of the Indian personnel who are likely to take part in that meeting will be decided in due course.

Increase in the number of Chances for Assistants' Grade Examination of U.P.S.C.

7465. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 22nd November, 1972 regarding enhancement of age limit and increase in number of chances for Assistants' Grade Examination of U P.S C. and state:

(a) whether the position regarding increase in the number of chances from two to three for the Assistants' Grade Examination has been reviewed by the Government following the decision taken on I.A.S. Examination; and

(b) if not, the time by which the decision will be arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The decision to allow 3 chances in the I.A.S., etc. Examination to be held this year is a purely transitional measure. The final position will be known next year when the question of any changes required in the examination for other services including the Assistant's Grade will be examined.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

7466. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to re-organise the Planning Commission to improve the functioning of some of its divisions; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Proposals to reorganise and strengthen the Industry and Minerals Division as well as the Monitoring and Information Division are presently under consideration with a view to improving the process of planning as well as the implementation of programmes in the key sectors of the economy.

Paper and Pulp Project in North Bengal

7467. SHRI R N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a Paper and Pulp manufacturing project in the public sector in North Bengal based on local raw material available there in large quantities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): At present there is no proposal under consideration for setting up a Paper and Pulp manufacturing project in the public Sector in North Bengal.

Backward Region Development Authority

7468. SHRI R. N. BARMAN
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering formation of a Backward Region Development Authority in order to develop infrastructure in backward regions in consultation with the State Governments to augment industrial development; and

(b) if not, what other steps his Ministry proposes to take to bring about a radical change for the development of backward regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b) While the Central Government together with the States and financial institution have provided for certain incentives to attract investment and industries to Backward areas/Districts, no final view has been taken on formation of Backward Region Development Authority.

Acceptance of Purses by Ministers at Public Functions

7469. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a policy regarding the acceptance of purses by the Central and State Government Ministers at public functions;

(b) whether any rules regarding the utilisation of money received in the form of purses presented at public meetings have been codified or it is left to the discretion of the persons receiving it; and

(c) the number of Central Ministers who have been presented purses at public functions and the amount of money so received during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Provisions regarding the acceptance and disposal of purses presented to Ministers are contained in para 3 of the Code of Conduct for Ministers A copy of this code was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 18-11-1964 That para *inter alia* provides that if any purse or cheque intended for a registered society, or a charitable body, or an institution recognized by a public authority, or a political party is presented to a Minister, he should pass it on as soon as possible to the organisation for which it intended There is no provision in the Code of Conduct requiring the Central Ministers to report to the Prime Minister the receipt of any purse by them.

Inadequate Communication system in Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan

7470 SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Communication system in the Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan is not adequate; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the communications system suitably?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b). Due to the limited availability of financial material resources, it has not been possible to make the communication system adequate enough to meet the increasing demands throughout the country. Various schemes like opening of more public call offices and telephone exchanges, conversion of manual exchanges to automatic exchanges, installation of Microwave/Coaxial Systems, introduction of National subscriber Trunk Dialling etc. have been planned for execution in a phased manner. These schemes cover the area falling in Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan also. Microwave Systems will be commissioned in Jaipur-Bikaner, Bikaner-Sriganganagar, Jodhpur-Ajmer and Ajmer-Jaipur routes during the coming years. A Trunk Automatic Exchange has been planned for Jodhpur to be commissioned during the 5th Five Year Plan for providing National Subscriber Trunk Dialling facilities to subscribers of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sriganganagar and Udaipur.

The Department is also keeping a continuous watch over the pressing requirements of communication channels in the area and are commissioning open wire carrier systems in various sections from time to time.

Setting up of Industries in Jodhpur

7471. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the large and medium size industries in the public/Joint sector which Government are planning to set up in the Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan; and

(b) the time by which they will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Removal of Restraint on Monopoly Houses for establishing industries in Backward Areas

7472. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the general restraint on the monopoly houses which propose to come forward to establish industries in backward areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government's policy in regard to large industrial houses is given in the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 281 for 21st February, 1973.

Raising Status of Extension Centre of SISI

7473. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENIT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the development of engineering industries in Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Government propose to raise the status of the existing Extension Centre of the Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India to a Branch of the Institute and also strengthen it appropriately by technical personnel and equipment including testing facilities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

(b) While considering proposals for the setting up of new Branch Institutes or raising the status of existing Extension Centres, an all India view of the situation is taken by the Government. Subject to the availability of funds, the proposals considered essential are given priority.

Installed capacity of Minerals Sand separation Plant of Indian Rare Earths, Chavara

7474 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of the Minerals Sand Separation Plant of the Indian Rare Earths at Chavare and its actual production during the last three years and its year-wise break-up;

(b) how much of these quantities have been exported and the countries to which these exports have been made; and

(c) the steps taken to develop and improve the functioning of this plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The existing mineral sand separation plant of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. at Chavara (Kerala) was erected to treat 650 tonnes of raw sand per day to produce the following minerals:

Minerals	Capacity	(Figures in tonnes) Actual production during 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Ilmenite	1,00,000	14,473	80,825	95,870
Rutile	5,000	607	3,464	4,390
Zircon	7,000	1,320	3,644	6,380
Monazite	300	162	186	175
Sillimanite	300	..	..	..

(b). The country wise break up of the exports during this period is given below:—

Mineral	Exports (in tonnes) 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Country of destination
Ilmenite	19,600	52,600	60,000	Japan.
Rutile	270	..	.	Japan
Zercon	200a	525b	3,500a	Czechoslovakia.
				b Japan.

(c). In addition to installation of equipment necessary for improving sillimanite recovery, the capacity of the plant is being expanded by 30 per cent in order to increase the production of ilmenite to 130,000 tonnes per annum with corresponding increases in the production of other minerals It is the intention eventually to double the capacity of the existing plant.

Number of persons employed by Delhi Station including Commercial and Yuva Vani Services

7475. SHRI R R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) the number of persons employed by Delhi Station including Commercial and Yuva Vani Services on long term/short term basis as casual artistes to work as Copyist/Typists and Production Assistants, Announcers and General Assistants during the last three years;

(b) the mode of selection of the artistes;

(c) how many amongst the above artistes are the relations of A.I.R. employees and employees of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(d) the number of artists referred to in part (a) who were later on taken as Staff Artistes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 245.

(b) Panels of casual artists are drawn up after holding Voice/Practical/Typerwriting test and interview. Persons so selected are given casual bookings on rotational basis according to programme requirements.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) 9.

Criteria for Booking Casual Artistes for A.I.R. and T.V.

7476 SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the A.I.R /T.V. for the booking of casual artistes for various programmes broadcast/televised; and

(b) how many relations of A.I.R. employees (all categories) have been booked for various A.I.R. programmes during the last two years at A.I.R. Delhi and T.V. Centre (Delhi)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) The criteria for booking casual artistes for various rogrammes broadcast on the Radio are.—

The suitability of the artists for the particular programme, the artist's knowledge of the subject of broadcast, quality of his voice and aptitude to write or perform for the sound medium.

Selection of artistes booked for TV is based on their having a telegenic personality, fluency of expression and experience in the type of programme for which they are booked.

(b) As relationship with AIR employees is neither a criterion for booking a casual artiste nor a disqualification, no records exist on the relationship of individual casual artistes with AIR employees.

Number of Artistes booked for Yuva Vani Programmes

7477 SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many artistes have been booked in the Yuva Vani programmes (Mehfil, music, talks and drama) from the date of inauguration of the Yuva Vani upto now,

(b) what is Government's policy with regard to these bookings, and how many of the artistes have been given repeat broadcasts; and

(c) whether the relatives of the A.I.R. employees are given special consideration and given bookings repeatedly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 27,750 (approximately)

(b) For programmes like Music, Plays and Features, Announcements, What's Happening, Mehfil and in the Groove, artistes are selected on the basis of auditions. For programmes of 'Sports and sportsman' and 'Dialogue' they are selected on their merit. Play-wrights, Short story writers and Poets are offered assignments on the basis of the quality of their scripts. Other participants for Talks, Discussions, Interviews are selected on the basis of their registration.

About 10,000 persons are offered broadcast assignments every year. Of these more than 50 per cent constitute the 'New Talent'. About 4,500 artistes/participants get more than one booking per year This figure includes persons who are approved for more than one category of programmes

(c) No, Sir.

Production of 100 Films Suspended due to Impost on Raw Films

7478 DR KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the production of about 100 films has been suspended and the fate of another 300 hangs in the balance as a result of the latest imposts on raw films, and

(b) the measures proposed to be adopted for saving the industry from falling into a state of crises and preventing a large number of people going out of employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have received representations from several film industry associations against the proposed enhancement of import duty on Raw Cine Film. The matter is under consideration.

Putting into Operation of the 2nd Unit of Kota Atomic Power Station

7479. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is expected to go into commercial operation;

(b) what will be its capacity; and

(c) the areas to be covered by it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station will have a capacity of 200 MWE and is expected to go into commercial operation by the middle of 1976.

(c) Power generated by this unit will be fed into the Rajasthan grid for utilisation in the Northern regional system.

Rewards made by a Superintendent of Police, Delhi

7480. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' of 14th March, 1973 entitled "commendable indeed" regarding rewards made by a Superintendent of Police in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The news-item referred to has been seen by Government. According to the report received from the Delhi Administration, the Superintendent of Police, Central District, had awarded the Reader working under him during the year 1972 on many occasions by commendation Certificates and with cash rewards for the commendable work done by him during the year in connection with the various law and order problems

A.I.R Engineers' Demand for a separate Engineering Unit

7481. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio Engineers have demanded separate engineering units independent of Station Directors; and

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by them and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Representations have been received that the engineering wing at AIR Stations should be under the direct charge of an engineering officer as, at certain stations, senior engineers are made to work under relatively junior Programme Officers.

Various aspects of the representation are to be examined.

विविध भारती द्वारा सिने-गायकों को रायल्टी का भुगतान

7482 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विविध भारती तथा आकाशवाणी के अन्य प्रसारणों द्वारा सिने-गायकों अथवा गायिकाओं के रिकार्डों के रेडियो कार्यक्रमों में प्रयोग करने के बदले उन्हें किसी प्रकार की रायल्टी आदि का भुगतान करने की व्यवस्था है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972 के दौरान प्रत्येक सिने-गायक अथवा गायिका के गीतों के रिकार्ड कितनी बार प्रसारित किये गये हैं और इस के लिये प्रत्येक सिने-गायक अथवा गायिका को आकाशवाणी द्वारा कि राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

टेलीफोन अधिकारियों और व्यापारियों के बीच कतिथ सांठ-गांठ

7483 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या टेलीफोन अधिकारियों और व्यापारियों के बीच ट्रंक कालों के मामले में साठ-गांठ होने के कारण सरकार को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और पिछले वर्ष के दौरान कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतिनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर धोखाधड़ी की किसी घटना की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रेक्षण (आब्जर्वेशन) सेट पहले ही लगाए जा चुके हैं। ट्रंक काले मुफ्त न की जा सकें इसकी रोक थाम के लिए ये सेट कार्य कर रहे हैं। जब कभी ऐसे मामले पकड़ में आते हैं, तो दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त विभागीय कार्यवाईयां की जाती हैं। इस तरह के मामलों की ठीक ठीक संख्या कितनी है, यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। यदि आवश्यकता हो तो यह सूचना दे दी जाएगी।

बिहार में कागज का कारखाना

7404 **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार के छतरा क्षेत्र के जंगलों में टीटागढ़ और राहतास कागज मिलों को पूरी मात्रा में बांस सप्लाई किया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के हजारीबाग अथवा छतरा में कोई कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार न करने के क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी)

(क) छतरा क्षेत्र से रोहतास पेपर मिल, इण्डियन पेपर पल्प कपनी और बगाल पेपर मिल को बांस का सम्भरण किया जाता है और टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल को इस क्षेत्र से बांस का सम्भरण नही किया जाता है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त कागज मिलों को बांस का सभरण करने के पश्चात् हजारीबाग और छतरा क्षेत्र मे जो बांस बाकी बच जाता है वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद कागज सयत्र चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त नही है ।

राज्यों में आदिवासियों का उत्थान

7485. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य आदिवासियों का उत्थान करने में असफल रहे है ; और

(ख) क्या राज्यो के आदिवासियो मे बडा असन्तोष फैला हुआ है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :

(क) जी नही, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

Regulations made by State Governments relating to Diet, Ex-Gratia Family Allowance of Detenus in Jails

7486. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 14th March, 1973 regarding issue of instructions by Home Ministry to States in regard to the guiding rules for detainees under MISA and state the details of the regulations made by each State Government relating to diet, *ex-gratia* family allowance manner of treatment, etc., of the detenus in jails?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Regulations relating to diet, *ex-gratia* family allowance, manner of treatment, etc., of detenus in jails are framed by the State Governments Union Territory Administrations concerned in exercise of powers available under section 5 of the MIS Act, 1971, and are notified in the respective Government Gazettes. Copies of such regulations that have been framed are being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licence to Coca-Cola Export Corporation

7487. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Actual Users' Licence given to the Coca-Cola Export Corporation (CCEC) was for an amount of Rs. 97,600;

(b) if so, whether in 1968, Actual User's Licence was converted into a bi-annual licence, thereby doubling the production of Coca-Cola concentrate in India, and the Corporation was issued *ad hoc* licences totalling Rs 7 lakhs during 1972; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUMRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir, on half yearly basis.

(b) The actual user's licence was not converted into bi-annual licence to the benefit of the company. But an *ad hoc* import licence of Rs. 7 lakhs was issued in the year 1971-72.

(c) The reason for *ad hoc* allotment was reduction with effect from 1st April, 1971 in import replenishment against exports from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent and consequent request for imports to feed existing bottling plants.

Foreign News Agencies operating in India

7488. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign news agencies operating in India at present and the country of origin of each of these agencies;

(b) whether some of the U.S. News agencies are, CIA (Central Intelligence Agency of U.S.A.) sponsored; and

(c) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) There is no such specific information.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The following foreign news agencies are operating in India:—

Name of Agency	Country of origin
1	2
A.D.N. (Allegemenner Deutscher Nachrichten-endienst)	East Germany
Agence France Presse	France
ANSA, Italian News Agency	Italy
Associated Press of America	U.S.A.
W.D. News Agency	West Germany
Deutsche Press Agenture (German Press Agency)	West Germany.
Economic News Service	Hong Kong
Kyodo News Service;	Japan.
Police Press Agency	Poland
Reuters	U.K.
Tanjug	Yugoslavia
Tass	U.S.S.R.
United Press International	U.S.A.
USSR Novosti Press Agency	U.S.S.R.
Asian News Service	Hong Kong
Bangala Desh Sangbad Sangstha	Bangladesh
Czechoslovak News Agency	Czechoslovakia
Iraqi News Agency	Iraq
World Feature Services Ltd.	U. K.
ASA PRESS	France
Romanian News Agency	Romania

Researches conducted in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (U.P.)

7489. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House Building Research conducted by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee in Uttar Pradesh caters to the needs of providing maximum number of houses at cheap cost and in a very short time;

(b) whether its research in Primary School building caters to the needs of providing maximum number of Primary School buildings with the limited financial resources in much less time; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take the results of researches conducted in Laboratories of Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

(U.P.) to the wider sections of urban and rural people of other States as has been done in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir. The technique of low cost housing and primary schools has been widely publicised.

Besides the State of U.P., other States such as Madhya Pradesh, Haryana have made enquiries regarding low cost housing and primary schools. Full information has been provided to them and engineers and architects from those States have been invited to see the construction being carried out in U.P.

Demonstration by T.V. Centre Staff Artistes

7490. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. Centre Staff Artistes held a demonstration regarding the recruitment policy for T.V. Centre and *gheraoed* the Senior Officers of A.I.R. recently;

(b) if so, what were their demands and whether their main demand had been conceded and a quota has been fixed for promotion;

(c) if so, whether the existing rules provide for such policy and the persons selected and appointed fulfil the basic requirements of the post of T.V. producer in respect of age and education; and

(d) the particulars of the persons who have been appointed as a result of this agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There was a demonstration by TV contract staff but no senior officer was *gheraoed*.

(b) The main demand of the Staff Artistes Union was about avenues of promotion to higher posts. They demanded that a quota may be fixed for departmental promotion to the post of Producers (Grade II). This demand is being considered from all aspects.

(c) Pending formulation of the recruitment rules for the TV staff it was decided, apart from direct recruitment, to have a limited departmental selection from amongst those contract staff who have already been working in Television. In the case of experienced departmental candidates age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment were not insisted upon.

(d) The Selection Committee recommended the following five persons as suitable for being appointed as Producer Grade II in Television:

1. Shri Rajeshwar Nath, Drama Artiste.
2. Shri Kewal Kapoor, Production Assistant.
3. Shri Sudhir Tandon, Cameraman Grade II.
4. Shri S. N. Moitra, Floor Manager.
5. Shri Chaman Bagga, Property Assistant.

But their promotion had nothing to do with the agitation and was done on merits.

Agreement with other Countries for setting up Industrial Estates

7491. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into agreements with some

countries other than Zanzibar for setting up industrial estates; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The Government of India is assisting the following countries in setting up of industrial estates either under the Indian Technical and Economic Assistance Programme, or specific credit agreements or under SCAAP (Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan) —

Afghanistan

Kenya

Mauritius

Nepal

Tanzania

Action taken by States on letter written by Prime Minister to Chief Ministers of States about Humane Treatment of Suspected Naxalites

7492 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2238 on 16th August, 1972 and state

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Kerala and Assam have by now replied to the Prime Ministers' letter of 1st May, 1972 about the need for imaginative and human treatment of Naxalite prisoners,

(b) if so, the nature of the replies and action taken by the State Governments in this regard, and

(c) whether he is aware that Naxalites in different jails in West Bengal are not classified as political prisoners and are kept in detention without trial including many of them in solitary confinement and that their jail conditions are deplorable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) Reply has been received from the Chief Minister, West Bengal. The Government of Kerala have intimated that the letter received from the Prime Minister is under the active consideration of the State Government Reply is also awaited from the Chief Minister, Assam

(b) In his reply, Chief Minister, West Bengal, has expressed general agreement with the approach suggested in the Prime Minister's letter and has also intimated measures already taken in pursuance thereof These include the provision of facilities for study in jail and for taking public examinations from jails, etc, in case of those who have given up their belief in the politics of violence and murder

(c) The classification and treatment of detenues in West Bengal is governed by the provisions of West Bengal Maintenance of Internal Security Order, 1972 There is no such classification as "Political Prisoners" The question of improving conditions in jails, with particular reference to facilities for study and work is engaging the State Government's attention

Proposals Submitted by Scientific Workers of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for Reorganisation of the Institute

7493 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Scientific worker of the Indian Statistic Institute, Calcutta had submitted specific proposal for reorganisation of the ISI to the Council of the ISI on 23rd May, 1972,

(b) whether these proposals are for making the internal management of the ISI more broad-based, democratic and collective and

(c) whether Government have examined the proposals and if so their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a matter of opinion.

(c) No, Sir. These proposals are addressed to the Indian Statistical Institute, which is an autonomous body. The Council of the Institute is considering these proposals.

Payment of Pensions to Freedom Fighters

7494. SHRI J. G KADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have been given pensions so far, State-wise; and

(b) how many applications were received and how many are still pending, State-wise, and the time it will take to dispose of all the applications of freedom fighters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b)· The information regarding the number of applications received, sanctioned, rejected and pending, (State-wise) as on 31st March, 1973 is given in the statement. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4831/73]. Efforts are also being made to complete examination of all the applications received upto 31st March, 1973 by 14th August, 1973, that is during the Jayanti Year and pension granted in as many cases as are found eligible.

Inadequate Capacity of Sangli and Miraj, Telephone Exchange in Maharashtra

7495 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchanges at Sangli and Miraj in Maharashtra are not in a position to meet the demand for new telephone connections; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to enhance the capacity of these exchanges and when these are likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)· (a) The capacity of telephone exchange at Miraj is sufficient to meet the entire present demand for new telephone connections. While the capacity of telephone exchange at Sangli Main is inadequate to meet the entire pending demand of telephone connections the capacity of telephone exchange at Sangli (Madhavnagar) is sufficient to meet the entire present demand.

(b) In place of the existing 1680 lines manual telephone system at Sangli a 2100 lines automatic exchange is proposed to be commissioned there by about 1975.

Plan Outlay for Mysore State for 1973-74

7496. SHRI K. MALLANNA· Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay proposed by Mysore State for the year 1973-74; and

(b) the Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and

(b) Against Mysore Government's proposals for an outlay of Rs. 87.10 crores for the Annual Plan for 1973-74, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 3237 crores on the basis of an assessment of State's own resources of the order of Rs. 42.22 crores and Central assistance of Rs 40.15 crores, worked out in accordance with the formula of the National Development Council.

Tribal Development Blocks in Kerala

7497. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal population in Kerala and whether any Tribal Development Block has so far been set up in that State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to set up a Tribal Development Block in Kerala for the proper development of tribal areas there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the 1971 Census the tribal population in Kerala is 2,69,356. There is a Tribal Development Block at Attappady in Kerala which was set up in 1962-63.

(b) Does not arise.

State-wise Location of PRT Offices in the Country

7498. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices in the country State-wise at present, and

(b) the number of new Post and Telegraph Offices opened in the State of Kerala during the financial year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Number of Post Offices and telegraph Offices in various states of the country —

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telegraph Offices
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	44	24
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,960	1,037
3	Arunachal Pradesh	81	19
4	Assam	2,416	367
5	Bihar	9,144	991
6	Chandigarh	36	19
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	1
8	Delhi	373	104
9	Goa, Daman & Diu	167	57
10	Gujarat	7,104	636
11	Haryana	2,103	267
12	Himachal Pradesh.	1,752	175

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of Post Offices	No. of Tele-graph Offics
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,035	110
14.	Kerala	4,000	785
15.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	10	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6,142	727
17.	Maharashtra	9,366	1,043
18.	Manipur	320	22
19.	Meghalaya	236	28
20.	Mysore	8,567 (as on 31-12-72).	1,574
21.	Mizoram	129	5
22.	Nagaland	98	11
23.	Orissa	5,795	574
24.	Punjab	3,292	380
25.	Pondicherry	86	28
26.	Rajasthan	7,485	765
27.	Tamilnadu.	10,848	1,304
28.	Tripura	366	58
29.	Uttar Pradesh	14,397	1,258
30.	West Bengal	6,327	621
	TOTAL	1,15,690	13,059

(b)

Post Offices	*Telegraph Offices*
94	33

Irrigation Product in Quilon District of Kerala

7499. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked the Central Government that the Kallada Irrigation Project in Quilon District should be taken up outside the Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have cleared the first stage of the project and had sanctioned some amount; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the project and the amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such request has been received in the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) The project was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1966. At that time, the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 13.28 crores. The broad features of the project were:—

(i) construction of a masonry dam across the Kallada river

to impound 524 million cubic metres of water;

(ii) a pick-up weir about 5 km downstream of the dam; and

(iii) the left and right bank canal systems to irrigate 52,650 hectares of land in Quilon district.

The estimated cost of the project as now revised by the State Government is Rs. 44.91 crores. The project is now programmed to be executed in stages. The expenditure on the project is being incurred by the State from the State Plan funds and no amounts as such are being sanctioned by the Planning Commission. Upto the end of 1972-73, the expenditure incurred by the State is estimated to be Rs 3 40 crores.

Misuse of Incentives for Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

7500. Dr RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the various incentive schemes for setting up industries in the backward areas are being misused;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those who have misused the schemes; and

(c) what measures have been taken to prevent the misuse of the incentives in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Plan to Boost Indigenous Research and Development in Industries to Reduce Dependence on Imported Know-How

7501. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian industries, particularly private industries, have generally ignored the need to develop indigenous technical know-how;

(b) whether as a result of this, the country had to depend on imported know-how in many fields of industrial activities;

(c) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology had examined this aspect of scientific and technological development in the country; and

(d) if so, whether the Committee has worked out any plan to boost research and development in Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DAVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). It is the view of the NCST that the vast infra-structure of institutions and capabilities created in the country have not been utilised by the industry to the full extent and this has resulted in continued dependence on imported know-how in some sectors of economy. With a view to promoting R&D effort in industry which will contribute to increased technological self-reliance the NCST has suggested the levy of an R&D cess on all industrial units on a graded basis. The funds so raised will be disbursed to those units provided their R&D projects have been approved by the NCST for inclusion as an integral part of the total national effort involved in the concerned sector of economy.

कोटा में चलती-फिरती डाक-सेवा आरम्भ करना

7502. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा में चलती फिरती डाक सेवा आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के लिए विभाग ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उसके अनुसार चलते फिरते डाकघर बी-2 शहरों और कुछ अन्य चुने हुए उन शहरों में चालू किए जाने है जिनकी जनसख्या 3 लाख से ज्यादा हो, बशर्ते कि कार्यभार और वित्तीय दृष्टि से उन्हे चालू करने का औचित्य सिद्ध होता हो । चूकि कोटा शहर की जनसख्या 3 लाख से कम है और शहरो की उपयुक्त श्रेणियो मे शामिल नही है इसलिए चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में वहा चलता-फिरता डाकघर चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Inquiry into the Affairs of U.P. Hill Development Corporation

7503. SHRI M. M JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to inquire into the affairs of U.P. Hill Development Corporation as urged by the former Chairman of the Corporation: and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). It is for the State Government to decide whether an inquiry into the affairs of the U.P Hill Development Corporation is called for. There is no proposal with the Central Government to hold any enquiry into the affairs of the U.P. Hill Development Corporation.

Setting UP of Second Press Commission

7504. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the journalists' associations have demanded the setting up of a Second Press Commission in view of vast changes in the conditions of newspaper industry since the First Press Commission submitted its report about two decades ago; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir; some journalists' associations have asked for the setting up of a Second Press Commission.

(b) It is felt that there is no need for setting up a Press Commission at this stage.

Satellite Stations to Relay T.V. Programmes

7505. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to set up satellite stations to relay television programmes has been finalised;

(b) if so, the number of stations to be set up and their locations;

(c) the estimated cost of the plan; and

(d) when the work on these satellite stations is expected to begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): On the assumption that the Question relates to the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment for which the ATS-F Satellite of NASA is to be used the reply is as

follows.

(a) and (b) The proposal to conduct the Experiment has been sanctioned Under the BAR-NASA Agreement, NASA will make available to India the ATS-F Satellite for a period of one year for conducting the Experiment The Satellite will be used for relaying Instructional Television Programmes to clusters of television stations in rural areas in six selected clusters in different parts of the country In addition according to present plans rediffusion will also be carried out through Earth Stations in the vicinity of Bombay Delhi and Srinagar

(c) The cost of the project as originally sanctioned is Rs 6 36 crores but this is likely to be revised The actual revised cost is not yet available

(d) Work on various aspects of the programme has commenced already The experiment itself is likely to commence in 1975

Development of Tribal Blocks in Gujarat

7506 SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat is facing difficulties in the development of Tribal Blocks because of the cut in the provisions imposed by the Central Government and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) There has been no cut in the financial allocations for the welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes including the Tribal Development Blocks Programme in the first four years of the Fourth Plan. However it is likely that some cuts may be necessary in the last year of the Plan viz, 1973-74, not only in regard to Tribal Development Blocks but also in respect of certain other Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as a result of a general cut imposed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1973-74.

Request by Confederation of Central Government Officers/Association to the Prime Minister for Fair Scrutiny of Pay Commission's Report

7507 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association has sought a fair scrutiny of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to administrative and personnel reform and

(b) whether the Secretary-General of the confederation has demanded the above scrutiny by the Prime Minister's Secretariat if so the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir An Implementation Cell has already been set up in the Ministry of Finance The Cell is composed of officers drawn from different Services

Shortage of Cement in Kerala

7508 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of cement in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of cement to Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is only one cement factory in the Kerala State with an annual capacity of about 50,000 tonnes against their requirements of about six lakh tonnes per annum. Tamil Nadu is the chief source of supply of cement. In view of the power cut to the extent of 75 per cent imposed by the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board, the Supply position of cement in the Kerala State has been affected from February, 1973.

Arrangements have been made for the supply of about 900 tonnes of cement per day to Kerala against one lakh units of power per day made available by the Kerala State Electricity Board to Tamil Nadu for making it available to the cement industry. An additional quantity of 8000 tonnes per month is also being moved from Tamil Nadu to Kerala State. Travancore Cements, Kottayam is expected to produce about 4000 tonnes per month.

Employment for Educated Persons in States

7509 DR. H. P. SHARMA.
SHRI D K PANDA.

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether any plans have been drawn out for providing employment to the educated persons in different States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard and the allocations made to each State in this connection; and

(c) the details of the schemes if any submitted by Rajasthan Government in this regard and Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon. Member has in view the 'Half a Million Jobs Programme' for educated persons in 1973-74. Although a number of schemes were introduced for providing job opportunities for educated jobseekers from 1971-72, it was clear that an effective impact should be possible only by a massive attack on the problem. The Central Government has, therefore, made a provision of Rs. 100 crores for stimulating creation of additional job opportunities for half a million educated persons during the current year. Preparatory work on this was begun by the Planning Commission early enough and the State Governments and Union Territories were requested in January this year to formulate programmes, on the basis of detailed guidelines given to them. These schemes are under formulation by the State Governments. Proposals have so far been received from 11 States. These schemes are being discussed with the State Governments and the necessary clearance given. The allocations to the various State Governments under this programme are being finalised.

The Government of Rajasthan have forwarded a programme involving an outlay of Rs. 6.8 crores with an employment potential of approximately 19,500 educated persons The scheme is under examination and it is proposed to hold discussions with the State Government shortly with a view to finalising the programme of action.

Review of the Fourth Plan Projects by the Monitoring and Information Division of Planning Commission

7510. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monitoring and Information Division of the Planning Commission has in a recent review of

the Fourth Plan Projects identified faulty pre-investment planning and lack of co-ordinated scheduling of material supply and works as among the causes of delay in implementation of the plan,

(b) if so, the specific instances of such faulty planning brought home by the said division and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such faulty planning in future, especially, under the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No recent review of the Fourth Plan Projects has been carried out by the Monitoring and Information Division of the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Pakistani Soldiers and Mizo Insurgents Operating in Villages Bordering Chittagong Hills Tracts

7511 DR H P SHARMA
SHRI D K PANDA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether hiding Pakistani soldiers and Mizo insurgents have again become active recently in about 200 villages bordering Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh and Mizoram, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent their activities and to round up and liquidate the insurgent elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) While there have been some recent incidents of violence, sabotage, robbery, dacoity, etc., suspected to have been committed by Mizo hostiles, it would not be correct to say that Mizo insurgents have again become active in 200 villages bordering the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangla Desh, nor is there any information regarding the involvement of Pakistani soldiers.

(b) The entire Union territory of Mizoram has, by a notification issued by the Administrator on the 1st March 1973, been declared as a "disturbed area" under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 A similar notification under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 has been issued by the Government of Tripura in regard to some of the border villages in that State Security measures have also been tightened with a view to preventing an increase in underground rebel activities

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलेक्स सेवायें

7512. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में टैलेक्स सेवाओं को सुदृढ बनाने हेतु कोई टेलैक्स विस्तार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो मुख्य बातें क्या हैं

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 50 लाइनों की क्षमता वाला पहला टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज भोपाल में तारीख 10 9 1970 को खोला गया था । इन्दौर में 50 लाइनों का टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज तारीख 5.4.1972 को खोला गया था । तारीख 20.2.1973 को इन्दौर टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ा कर 100 लाइनें कर दी गई । जबलपुर और रायपुर में 50 लाइनों का एक एक टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । ग्वालियर में टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

Harassment of Ladies in Kashmere Gate, Delhi

7513. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police is harassing the General Public particularly ladies in late hours in Delhi specially in Kashmere Gate area, and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such complaint was received from Kashmere Gate area One such complaint was received from the India Gate area.

(b) Supervision over staff on patrol duty has been intensified Departmental action has been taken against the constables involved in the India Gate incident.

Foreign Tours of Chief Consultant and Managing Director of N.I.D.C.

7514 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how many times the Chief Consultant and the Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, New Delhi have undertaken official tours abroad during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, and

(b) the names of the countries visited, the period of their stay there each time and the purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House (*Place in Library. See* No LT- 4832/73)

Detenus under Maintenance of Internal Security Act

7515. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the detenus under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, as referred to in Statistical Information regarding working of MISA Act 1971 which was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 7th March, 1973 having Party affiliations, are considered as Political Detenus and given special class treatment in the Jails in India, and

(b) the reasons for not detaining a single person on charges of blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering as revealed in the Annexure to the said Statement-XI (P 21)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir

(b) Attention is invited to column 7 of Statement XI of the Statistical Information regarding the working of the M I S Act, 1971, in which it has been indicated that a total of 830 persons were detained during the period 7th May 1971 and 30th June 1972 with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the Maintenance of Supplies and Services essenential to the Community

आसाम का भाषायी विवाद

7516. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री बरके जार्ज :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आसाम के भाषाई विवाद के सम्बन्ध में पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री द्वारा निकाला गया फार्मूला आसाम और त्रिपुरा के छात्रों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने अपना फार्मूला उन्हे भेज दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री द्वारा ऐसी कोई फार्मूला नही निकाला गया है । असम मे शिक्षा के माध्यम सम्बन्धी विवाद मे पेचिदा मामले समाहित है । केन्द्रीय सरकार असम की स्थिति पर निकट सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है और एक सौहादपूर्ण हल निकालने के लिये लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

शादियो पर की जाने वाली फिजूलखर्ची

7517. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री ए० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने शादियो पर फिजूल खर्ची को रोकने के बारे मे विभिन्न मुख्य मंत्रियो को पत्र लिखा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश मे लोगो से यह अपील करने का है कि वे इस प्रकार का दिखावटीपन न करे ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) मे (ग) शादियो तथा अन्य ऐसे अवसरो पर दिखावा करने के बारे मे समय समय पर प्रकाशित समाचारो को ध्यान मे रखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले महीने मुख्य मंत्रियो को दावतो, रोशनी के अनावश्यक प्रदर्शन इत्यादि में साधनो के व्यर्थ के उपयोग से बचने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हुए लिखा था । उन्हें कानून को जहां कहीं यह उचित था, कड़ा करने और सरकारी और अर्द्ध सरकारी संगठनो के अधिकारियो के मार्गदर्शन के लिये आदेश जारी करने की सलाह दी गई थी । मुख्य मंत्रियो ने आमतौर पर इन सुझावो का स्वागत किया है और उन मे से कुछ ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की है । सरकार आशा करती है कि सादगी और सुरुचि प्राप्त की जा सकती है यदि सार्वजनिक मत भी इन मामलो मे अपरम्परागत मूल्यो के पक्ष मे व्यक्त किया जाय ।

Laboratory to Scan Skylab Pictures

7518 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a laboratory to enable Indians to scan skylab pictures in June to September, and

(b) if so its utility to the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b) The Indian Space Research Organisation has been interested in the application of remote sensing techniques for earth resources surveys The Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad has a Remote Sensing and Meteorological Division where research and development work is carried out on the interpretation of data acquired through remote sensing techniques and also on instrumentation required to carry out this technique The question of Indian participation in the SKYLAB project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of U S A. is under consideration

Translation of Punjab Telephone Directory

7519. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi translation job of Punjab Telephone Directory was executed through an unofficial agency, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the actual amount paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes.

(b) This was in accordance with the departmental practice in this behalf The claim of the concerned agency has not yet been finally settled

Reports of Expert, Groups Appointed by the National Committee on Science and Technology

7520 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether the expert groups appointed by the National Committee on Science and Technology have since submitted their reports; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) The Science and Technology Plan, in the preparation of which the NCST Panels are engaged, will cover all the important sectors of our economy Meeting of the minimum needs, technological self-reliance to the maximum extent possible and generation of employment potential are some of the goals set out for the S & T Plan. The Plan will be based on a detailed assessment of the existing knowledge, competence and potential for development with reference to our socio-economic needs.

Mistakes in Hindi Translation of Punjab Telephone Directory

7521 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether PMG Punjab Circle has pointed out a number of mistakes of serious nature in Hindi translation of Punjab Telephone Directory printed recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the translating agency?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA). (a) The Punjab Telephone Directory in Hindi has not yet been printed. However, some mistakes of routine nature were detected which have been rectified and action has been initiated to send it for printing

(b) The matter is under consideration of the competent authority

Performance Bonus Paid to the International General Electric Company in respect of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

7522 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA.

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether performance bonus to the tune of Rs 2 60 crores was paid to the International General Electric Company in respect of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, and

(b) if so, the details of the performance since the commencement

of commercial operation of the Atomic Station in 1969?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir The amount paid was Rs 2 62 crores after deducting liquidated damages of Rs. 12.35 lakhs

(b) The details are as given below

Year	Revenue	Operating profit (after allowing for all operating and maintenance expenditure as well as depreciation)	Peak Generation	Total units Generated
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs lakhs)		(Lakhs Kwh)
1969-70 (11 69 to 3 70)	500 31	223 68	367 MW	8706 79
1970-71	1293 46	567 13	420 MW	24173 89
1971-72	745 78	198 76	406 MW	11893 23
1972 73	636 57	105 00 (Provisional)	336 MW	11327 34

Demonstration by Senior AIR Officials before D G., A.I.R. for Better Service Conditions

7523 SHRI ARJUN SETHI
SHRI PILOO MODY

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether about 100 senior AIR officials ranging from senior Station Directors to Transmission Executives staged a demonstration before Director General in March 1973 and handed over a memorandum demanding better service conditions

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4833/73]

Bhadrak Telephone Exchange without permanent accommodation of its own

7524 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Bhadrak Telephone exchange Orissa is not provided with permanent departmental accommodation of its own and

(b) if so what specific steps have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Bhadrak Telephone Exchange is not provided with a departmental building

(b) A plot of land measuring 0 94 acres is being selected

Three chances for appearing in I.A.S. etc., Examinations

7525. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the advertisement issued by the Union Public Service Commission for the 1973 I.A.S. etc. examinations, provisions for three chances for appearing in the examinations has been made whereas there were only two chances heretofore;

(b) if so, whether this concession will be given to those candidates who are at present being interviewed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to his satisfying other conditions of eligibility, a candidate who has already availed himself of two chances can appear in the Indian Administrative Service etc., Examination to be held in 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Post Offices opened during 1970, 1971 and 1972 in areas with population less than 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000

7526. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 in areas which are having a population of less than 2,000, less than 5,000 and less than 10,000; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to provide postal facilities in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Number of Post Offices opened is as follows:—

To serve a population of :	Years		
	1970	1971	1972
(a) less than 2000	1189	1093	971
(b) Between 2000 to 5000	1346	1520	1549
(c) Between 5000 to 10,000 . . .	210	192	204

The above figures do not include the information in respect of Maharashtra and Tamilnadu Circles.

(b) The policy for opening of post offices in the rural areas has been progressively liberalised so as to permit opening of a large number of post offices in the rural areas. In pursuance of this objective, Government have also undertaken to bear considerable loss on the opening and continuance of rural post offices. The number of rural post offices has increased from 18,121 as on 15-8-1947 to 1,02,595 as on 31-12-1972.

Employment of 82,000 persons in P&T Department by Fourth Five Year Plan

7527. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was planned to generate additional employment to the order of 82 thousand persons by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, the actual additional employment generated during the first

four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the break-up of the additional employment circle-wise; and

(d) the break-up for the State covered by the Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh separately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Average area served by Public Call Offices, Combined Offices and S.O.

7528. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3269 dated the 14th March, 1973 regarding State-wise average area served by P.C.O., C.O. and sub-P.O. and state the average area served by a Public Call Office, Combined Office and S.O. in the case of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh, separately, of the Punjab Circle mentioned in item No. 11 and also in the component-States, separately, of the Assam Circle mentioned in item No. 9 therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): A statement showing average area served by a Public Call Office, a Combined office and a Sub-Post Office in Component States of Punjab and Assam Circles is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing average area served by one Public Call Office, One Combined Office and one Sub Post office in Component States of Punjab and Assam Circle.

Sl. No.	Name of States	Average area in Sq. Km served by One PCO	One CO	One SO
I. Punjab Circle.				
1	Chandigarh	2·09 (Local PCO's)	9 00	4·07
2	Haryana	427 72	170 1	120·8
3	Himachal Pradesh.	551	296 0	199·54
4	Punjab	345	138 39	81·89
II. *Assam Circle.*				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	No PCO	4236	3979·90
2	Assam.	519	222	173·49
3	Manipur	3724	1064	828·00
4	Meghalaya	1857	656	511·11
5	Mizoram	20846	4169	1603·54
6	Nagaland	5432	1492	612·11
7	Tripura	574	181	158·74

Tribal Development Blocks in the Country

7529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of the regular Tribal Development Blocks in each of the States and Union Territories, at present;

(b) the criteria on which these development Blocks are accepted as Tribal Development Blocks; and

(c) whether any other Block, which satisfies these conditions, would also be accepted as a Tribal Development Block?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the names of States together with the number and the names of T.D. Blocks in them, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4834/73].

(b) The criteria for the opening of T.D. Blocks are:—

(i) A total population of 25,000:

(ii) A minimum tribal concentration of 66-2/3 per cent;

(iii) An area of 150-200 sq. miles; and

(iv) Viability to function as a normal administrative unit.

(c) In view of the financial constraints, it is not possible to open any new T.D. Block in the country during the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Proposals relating to the Fifth Plan are under consideration.

Small Scale Units in Jaipur

7530. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial units to be set up in Rajasthan with particular reference to Jaipur District during the Fifth Plan Period; and

(b) the extent to which production in the small scale sector will be increased thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI). (a) and (b). According to the proposal drawn up by the Task Force on Small Scale Industries about 8,600 new small scale industrial units are envisaged for Rajasthan during the Fifth Five Year Plan period District-wise details of these units as well as the likely increase in the production thereby are yet to be worked out.

Foreign Exchange Allocation for Small Scale Units in Rajasthan

7531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the ratio of the foreign exchange granted for small scale industrial units in Rajasthan during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): During 1972-73 (from April to December, 1972) small scale industries in the country imported raw materials, components and spares worth Rs. 5230 lakhs. Of this, the share of Rajasthan was Rs. 98 lakhs.

Burials of I.N.A. martyrs

7532. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are collecting facts about the burials of the

I.N.A. martyrs who embraced martyrdom in thousands in Manipur, Eastern Assam and Nagaland;

(b) whether the Hindus, the Muslims the Sikhs and Christian Comrades of Netaji's I.N.A. sacrificed their lives, hand in hand, in the historic battle of liberation for their motherland; and

(c) if so, the time by which collection of facts about their burials will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). With reference to Unstarred Question No. 3345 answered in this House on 14th March, 1973, an enquiry was made from the Government of Manipur about the existence of graves of I.N.A. freedom fighters around Imphal and other areas of Manipur. The State Government have since reported that, according to the information available from the local I.N.A. Martyrs Memorial Committee, bodies of personnel of the I.N.A. were cremated or buried by the surviving members at various places, but no particular area can be taken as graveyard or cremation ground as no identification marks were left at these places. In view of this no further enquiries are being made in the matter.

Utilisation of Idle Capacity in Industrial concerns in West Bengal

7533. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity is remaining idle in many industrial concerns in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of such concerns;

(c) whether by utilising the new 'Joint Sector' policy adopted by Government, efforts are proposed to be made to utilise idle capacities of these industrial concerns; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to available statistics some idle capacity exists in about 160 units (mostly engineering units) in West Bengal.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4835/73]

(c) and (d). The recent policy regarding joint sector projects as given in the Press Note dated 2-2-1973 does not envisage Government participation in private industrial undertakings having idle capacities. Various factors leading to under utilisation of capacity include lack of demand, power shortage, shortage of raw material inputs, unsatisfactory labour-management relations as also internal factors such as managerial deficiencies, financial problems etc. These various factors are constantly under investigation and review by Government. Steps are also taken from time to time to improve raw material availabilities. Liberalisation measures for fuller utilisation of existing capacities have been announced in respect of 65 Industries.

Issue of Licences outside West Bengal for Goods manufactured in West Bengal

7534. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new licences to industrial concerns outside West Bengal have been issued for the production of industrial goods for which capacities of many West Bengal industrial concerns are lying idle; and

(b) if so, the names of such industrial concerns to which new licences have been issued and their State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It is understood that there is some idle capacity in West Bengal in respect of industrial such as electric motors, commercial vehicles, road rolers, railway leaf springs, industrial machinery and auto ancillaries. The various factors leading to such idle capacity include lack of demand, transport problems, raw material shortages, unsatisfactory labour-management relationship and internal deficiencies—such as financial management problems. The existing capacities in various industries are always taken into account when licensing new capacities.

Economic growth at national and regional level

7535. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the outlines of the new measures proposed to be taken by Government to attain sustained economic growth both at national and regional level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The document on Approach to the Fifth Plan, which has already been laid on the Table of the House, outlines the strategy for removing poverty and attaining sustained economic growth. The Main ingredients of the strategy consist of

(i) a rate of growth of 5.5 per cent in gross domestic product;

(ii) expansion of productive employment opportunities particularly to raise the incomes and the consumption standard of the bottom 30 per cent of the population;

(iii) accelerated growth in the output of agriculture, key and basic industries and industries reducing goods for mass consumption;

(iv) adequate public procurement and distribution system for assured supply of esential consumption goods and articles particularly to poorer sections at reasonable prices;

(v) a National Programme of minimum needs covering primarry education, medical care, nutrition, drinking water, housing etc. which *inter-alia* will maximise efficiency and productivity;

(vi) vigorous import substitution and export promotion;

(vii) an equitable prices-wages-incomes balance;

(viii) strengthening of machinery for project preparation, evaluation and implementation;

(ix) professionalisation of administration and management;

(x) selective and integrated development of backward areas;

(xi) adoption of multi-level planning and strengthening of planning machinery in States for the formulation and implementation of integrated area development programmes; and

(xii) involvement of the people in the process of planning at various levels.

Presently the contents of programmes and policies for implementing the strategy are being worked out.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN PROPERLY DISTRIBUTING YARN

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I have a point of order to raise and I seek your guidance and protection.

On this problem of yarn control and distribution, I had tried to raise the matter on the floor of the House on the 4th April, but you were pleased not to allow me. Two days later, the same matter was allowed to be raised by another member, and I drew your attention at that time to this and asked how the member was allowed to raised this last week, on April 10, I showed you and this honourable House over 125 telegrams received on the problem faced by the powerlooms in Gujarat and you told me that I should send a proper notice. I did it the same day, the same afternoon, i.e., on 10th I am given to understand that the Minister was willing to reply to the Short Notice Question, which I had tabled, yesterday, i.e. on the 17th but my Short Notice Question never came up. But, meanwhile, the call attention has been admitted. So far, I had no knowledge of this call attention having been admitted because I was hoping, naturally, that my Short Notice Question would be permitted because the Minister had agreed to reply. Now I find that I am getting the worst of both the worlds.

MR. SPEAKER: The Short Notice Question is in the hands of the Minister and not of the Speaker. He has to answer it. I shall enquire into it as to why, if your question was agreed to be replied to by him, did it not come up yesterday.

So far as this is concerned we found that the background of this call attention was different from the previous request by members. I particularly examined it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With all respect, may I say that I had raised the matter not only with regard to Gujarat alone but had broad-based it by covering the entire country. I wrote to the Commerce Minister on the 10th forwarding all the 125 telegrams, and I also sent a copy of my letter to the Commerce Minister to the Prime Minister and requested that Government should intervene. My Short Notice Question has not been answered by the Minister—I have not been invited to raise it....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall let you know what happned.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Now I cannot participate in this call attention. I have so much of information on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name may not have been there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is my fault in that?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall let you know what happened.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I think, the Lok Sabha slipped up on having 'Obituary References' in the morning....

MR. SPEAKER: We did not know about anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Socialist Forum has been closed down.

MR. SPEAKER: That must have been a very happy news for you.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"सूत के समुचित वितरण में सरकार की असफलता के कारण हथकरघा बुनकरों और सूत के वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं की कथित दयनीय दशा।"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, On 9th March, 1973, Commerce Minister announced statutory control on pricing and distribution of yarn as the power cuts in the yarn producing States and the price spiral which hit the yarn availability in February, 1973 indicated a further shortage in the ensuing months. Formal orders declaring the controlled prices and distribution channels were issued by the Textile Commissioner on the 13th March, 1973. After taking account of the availability of yarn for the decentralised sector, the Textile Commissioner made *ad hoc* allocations to the various State Governments on 19th March 1973; these allocations covered the latter half of the month of March. The State Governments were called upon by Commerce Minister to set up distribution agencies within their States who were to be responsible for liaison with the mills from which allotments had been made to the State Governments, for lifting the yarn from the mills and arranging distribution to the decentralised sector. Commerce Minister further requested the State Governments that in case Central Government's assistance was needed, Cotton Corporation of India would be directed to act as their sole selling agent. The State Governments were also called upon by the Textile Commissioner to intimate their countwise requirements of the cotton yarn. At the same time, the mills were also directed to send their countwise production of free yarn so that allotments based on the actual requirements of the States could be made from April 1973 itself. It was feared that a sizeable quantity of yarn might have been cornered by traders which would further accentuate scarcity conditions in the decentralised sector; the Textile Commissioner, therefore, delegated the powers of eliciting information from traders regarding stocks of yarn and the powers of the search and seizure under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948 to the Deputy Commissioners and Collectors in all the States and Union Territories. The Commerce Minister personally intimated all the Chief Ministers, Governors and Chief Commissioners of the various States and Union Territories about the action taken by the Central Government and soliciting State Governments' co-operation in reaching the cotton yarn to the decentralised sector. The State Governments have also been informed that they would be permitted to utilise such quantities of hoarded yarn as are recovered by them, in addition to the quotas allotted by the Textile Commissioner. Besides, where State Governments have given additional power to spinning mills, they will be permitted to appropriate the additional production of yarn for their own States.

Ad-hoc allocations for the second half of March 1973 have not, unfortunately, reached the powerloom and handloom weavers. Most States have not taken physical delivery of the yarn which has been allotted to them and, therefore, have not been able to arrange for its distribution to handloom and powerlooms. When allocations issued on 19th March, the State Governments were asked to intimate by 15th April the quantities lifted, the quantities not lifted and the reasons therefor. Till today no State Government has furnished this information to the Textile Commissioner. In many cases there was a communication-gap between the distribution

agencies of the State Governments and the mills from whom allotment had been made in favour of such agencies. This has caused accumulation in the mills who are consequentially facing financial difficulties. In some cases a stage of near stalments had arisen on the point of mode of payment for the yarn to be lifted from the mills. A large number of State Governments had so much inflated their requirements on the basis of handloom and powerlooms, that the average monthly requirement of free yarn worked out to 112 million kilograms as against the highest figure so far of 34 million kilograms per month of free yarn consumed by decentralised sector in 1972. The Textile Commmissioner had to make allotments for the month of April 1973, again on *ad hoc* basis on 17th April, 1973, because all the State Governments have not so far intimated their countwise requirements to him.

To remove all these bottlenecks and to establish a dialogue between the State Governments, textile industry and the trade, a Review Committee Meeting was held on the 11th April 1973, at Bombay, which was attended by officers of the Government of India and State Governments, representatives or the Industry in the spinning sector, powerloom sector and handloom sector. Besides, the concerned senior officers of almost all the State Governments were specially invited to participate in the deliberations of the Committee. One of the major decisions of this meeting was to appoint a High Level Implementation Committee in each State under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries Department of the State Government so that the State nominees and the mills should get together and activate the lifting and distribution of yarn. Even before the meeting of the Review Committee, special officers of the Central Government had been sent to some State to size up the problem and discuss the difficulties being experienced by State Government. All the other bottlenecks, of which a mention had been made earlier, would be removed by the decisions taken in the Review Committee Meeting. On 14th April 1973, Commerce Secretary has drawn the attention of Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories towards expeditious implementation of these decisions. In the initial stages some difficulties have been felt, but once the State Governments provide the essential feed-back to the Textile Commissioner and activate their distribution agencies, the problems would gradually disappear.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह क्या दुर्भाग्य है कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि जैसे सरकार किसी चीज को हाथ में लेती है तो चीज गायब हो जाती है और अव्यवस्था पैदा होती है। राजा मिडास के बारे में ऐसा कहा जाता था कि What he touched, it turned into gold.

किन्तु इस कांग्रेस सरकार के बारे में बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस को यह हाथ लगाती है वह चीज एकदम गायब हो जाती है। 9 मार्च को सूत का व्यापार और सूत का स्टाक हाथ में लेने की घोषणा की गई थी और एकदम सब गड़बड़ी, सब अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई। वास्तव में डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड सेक्टर के बारे जिस का उल्लेख आप ने अभी किया वह कई लाख की तादाद में हैं। लगभग 30 लाख तो हथकरघे के अंदर हैं और 7–8 लाख पावर लूम्स के अंदर हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है कि इस विकेन्द्रित सेक्टर की सरकार बढ़ावा देती चली जा रही है। पिछले साल भर के अंदर तिगुनी इस की पैदावार हुई है। हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं। किन्तु साथ साथ हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस की ओर उचित ध्यान दिया जाये क्योंकि यह जो लम्बा वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उस में वह स्वयं उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि :

"The *ad hoc* allocations for the second half of March 1973 have

unfortunately not reached the power-loom and handloom weavers."

यानी आपने खुद स्वीकार किया कि मार्च का कोटा अप्रैल तक भी नहीं पहुंचा । क्यों नहीं पहुचा । सरकार जितनी दक्षता से काम करती है इस का स्वय यह एक उदाहरण है । मली महोयद ने स्वीकार किया है कि जिन जिन सरकारों को काउन्टवाइज अपनी आवश्यकता बताने के लिए लिखा गया था

"Till today no State Government has furnished this information to the Textile Commissioner."

यानी 9 मार्च को इस को आप ने अपने हाथ में लिया और आज अप्रैल आधे से ज्यादा बीत गया एक महीना हो गया आप की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इतना बढिया काम करती है कि उन की आवश्यकता क्या है यह नही बता सकी जब कि हजारों लाखों मजदूर बेकार हो गए । आप ने अखबारों में पढा होगा कि नागपुर और दूसरी जगहों में दूकाने लूटने की भी खबरे आई है क्यों कि जैसे ही सरकार ने अनाज का व्यापार हाथ से लिया अनाज गायब हो गया.. (व्यवधान)...तो सवाल यह है कि जब काम नही है लोग बेकार हैं उन को जो चीज चाहिए वह मिलती नही है तो मेरा यह कहना है कि कोई भी चीज करने के पहले उस का जो पूरा विचार होना चाहिए वह होता नही है । यह सब से बडी भारी बीमारी है । क्योंकि आप इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह सब आप के हाथ मे लेने के बाद,

"Officers have been sent to site up the problem".

यह हाथ में लेने के बाद मार्च का कोटा गया ही नहीं है । स्टेट्स ने अपनी आवश्यकता भेजी नही । बुनकर सब बेकार हो गए । इतना ही नहीं इस अव्यवस्था के कारण स्टाक्स मिल में ही पडे हुए हैं । कई मिलो ने तो अपने गोडाउन्स में जो कपास रखा हुआ था उस को हटा कर सूत रखा है । यानी उन का स्टाक पड़ा हुआ है और बुनकर बेकार है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती नहीं है । वास्तव मे जो कमी हो गई थी वह सूपर फाइन यार्न में हुई थी जो 100 काउन्ट और 120 काउन्ट का होता है जिस की तामिलनाडु को आवश्यकता थी पावर कट की वजह से थोडी कमी पैदा हुई थी । उस में मंहगाई भी बढ़ी थी यह भी मैं मान लेता हू । किन्तु सब घोड़े बारह टके, इस न्याय के अनुसार सारा ही सूत का धन्धा शासन ने अपने हाथ मे क्यों लिया ? यानी फाइन और सूपर फाईन के लिए जो 80 से ले कर 120 काउन्ट तक होता है, उस की कमी थी, किन्तु आप ने सब ले लिया । अब ले तो लिया, किन्तु यह जो ऐडहाक बेसिस पर एलाटमेंट किया गया वह एलाटमेंट भी ठीक नही है । यह आप के बगल का जो उत्तर प्रदेश है उस की जो आवश्यकता थी उस का 25 प्रतिशत उन को मिला है । यानी 1 करोड 80 लाख किलोग्राम की आवश्यकता हो और सिर्फ 50–60 किलोग्राम की आवश्यकता पूरी हो तो क्या होगा ? मतलब यह कि कितने लोग उससे बेकार हो गए यह बात समझ में आ जाती है । गुजरात का यह पत्र मेरे पास पड़ा हुआ है, उन को पावरलूम के लिए 324 किलोग्राम की जरूरत है और दिया गया 25 किलोग्राम तो लह लूम्स कैसे चलेंगे ? इतना ही नहीं, उन को कोटा उठाने के लिए जो मिलें दी गई हैं उन में से एक मिल तो पश्चिम बंगाल में है और उन्होंने जिन मिलों को पत्र लिखे उन में से एक छोड कर किसी ने जवाब ही नही दिया । वास्तव मे जिन को जहां से उपलब्ध होता था वहां से देने के बजाय दूसरी जगह से देने के लिए कह दिया । जैसे दिल्ली के लिए मैसूर में आए, कोयम्बटूर से आए या आन्ध्र वाले के लिए दिल्ली के फ रला मिल में जाय यह जो सारी अव्यवस्था हो गई यह क्यों हुई ? पहले तो उन को वहीं से उपलब्ध हो जाता था जैसे गुजरात में उन को वहीं से उपलब्ध होता था, अब उनसे कहा गया कि पश्चिमी बंगाल से लीजिए यह आप ने क्यों किया यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

महाराष्ट्र में जहां मालेगांव है, भिवंडी है, जैसे बड़े पावर लूम के केन्द्र हैं उन को टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने बताया कि आप को 38 किलोग्राम मिलेगा। गुजरात में बता दिया कि आप को 25 किलोग्राम मिलेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उन की आवश्यकता जितनी है उस का एक चौथाई मिलेगा। इसी दिल्ली में पचास हजार बुनकर बेकार हैं। यानी कम से कम दिल्ली में तो मिलों में सूत है, बुनकर काम करना चाहते हैं तो यहां यह दिक्कत क्यों है ? यह जो अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई यह क्यों हुई।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो उद्योग या कारीगिरी है, सरकार के एक ऐसे गलत निर्णय की वजह से जब उद्योग ठप्प हो जाता है और कारीगर एक बार जब उद्योग छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चला जाता है तो देश की सब से बड़ी हानि होती है। फिर आप को कारीगर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए जो उद्योग है वह चलता रहे इस बात को देखने की जरूरत है।

महत्व की बात यह है कि सब को उस की आवश्यकता के अनुसार सूत मिलना चाहिए। ये जो आंकड़े हैं, 1971 की अपेक्षा 1972 में इस की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई है 972.10 लाख किलोग्राम जबकि 1971 में 191 लाख किलोग्राम कम हुई थी। यानी आवश्यकता से ज्यादा पिछले साल इसका उत्पादन हुआ है। जनवरी में तो 80 मिलियन किलोग्राम हुआ था और फरवरी में थोड़ा कम हुआ है 67 मिलियन किलोग्राम। किन्तु वह फाइन और सुपर फाइन की कमी थी जिस की वजह से 1 काउन्ट के ले कर 120 काउन्ट तक सब आपने अपने हाथ में ले लिया।

मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि ये सारे जितने बेकार हुए हैं इनको सरकार सूत दे। इसमें काटन कारपोरेशन करेगा की बात कही गई है। वितरण की व्यवस्था काटन कारपोरेशन करेगा यह कहा गया है। इन्हीं दिनों में बाजार में काटन आएगा। उन को काटन खरीदना है और काटन खरीदते यह सूत का भी विवरण कैसे करेंगे ? एक दिया हुआ काम तो ठीक कर नहीं पाते हैं तो दूसरा कैसे करेंगे ? मैं बड़े बड़े जो हैं उन की बात नहीं करता, बड़े बड़ों के पक्ष में हम नहीं हैं, एग्जिस्टिंग जो छोटे पैनेल्स है उन के हक में हम हैं। उस में जो दिक्कत है वह यह है कि छोटे छोट जो बुनकर हैं जिन को मास्टर वीवर सूत देता था, वह मास्टर वीवर आज बीच से चले गए। तो या तो कोई बढ़िया कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी खड़ी हो जिसके जरिए से ठीक ढंग से उचित स्थान पर और उन की आवश्यकता के मुताबिक ये चीजें उन को जल्दी से जल्दी उपलब्ध हों, इस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक इस का ठीक ढंग से वितरण होना चाहिए। वह कह देना कि अभी तक सरकारों ने हमें कोटा नहीं बताया, यह नहीं चलेगा। यू बिल हैव टु स्पेसिफाई सर्टेन टाइम लिमिट। काउन्ट वाइज उन की आवश्यकता क्या है यह आप के पास उन्हें पहले ही भेजना चाहिए। दूसरे, इस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की मशीनरी सिर्फ काटन कारपोरेशन के ऊपर न छोड़ कर आप को अलग रूप से इसकी व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। पहले तो आप यह तय कीजिए कि परमानेंट बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं या केवल आज भी जो कमी आ गई है शार्टेज है उस को मीट करना चाहते हैं ? परमानेंट बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं तो मशीनरी परमानेंट बेसिस पर खड़ी करनी होगी। कम को काटन कारपोरेशन के गले बांध दें,

या किसी और के गले बांध दें, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा । इसलिए यदि आप ने यह तय किया हुआ है कि परमानेंट लेना है तो एक अलग मशीनरी इस के लिए खड़ी कीजिए । और जो आप ने एक रिव्यू कमेटी, इम्पलीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाई, उस में कौन कौन व्यक्ति हैं ? सरकार का इंडस्ट्रियल आफिसर तो जरूर होगा । किन्तु जिस क्षेत्र में सारे बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं वहां के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० जो हैं उन्हें भी उस के साथ रखें तो इम्पलीमेंटेशन में ज्यादा सुविधा होगी । तो उन को इस के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा या नहीं यह भी बता दीजिए और यह अच्छे ढंग से और सही वितरण की व्यवस्था हो जिस से लाखों लाख बुनकर जो बेकार हैं उन को काम मिले, उन को रोजी रोटी मिले, यही मेरी मांग है ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully share the deep sentiments expressed by the hon. Member about the grievances of the handloom weavers and the people who are in the decentralised sector. The origin of the problem—as was explained in this august House on 9th March—is that the yarn producing States were subjected to severe power cut. In Tamilnadu which produces more than 30 per cent of the yarn, the mills there were subjected to 75 per cent of power-cut. Naturally, there was scarcity. To grapple with this problem it was decided we would evolve a system of distributing this yarn pro-rata. As the hon. Member pointed out, there are more than 27 lakh handloom weavers and 1.7 lakhs authorised powerlooms. Since the availability was less than the requirements, we evolved a system of dividing it pro-rata. When an operation of this magnitude is being taken up, naturally the Government of India can only depend on the machinery of the State Governments. The alternatives before the Government of India were either to allow the scarcity conditions to continue as they were and the hoarding to continue or attempt to evolve a system whereby an equitable distribution would be made. It was with this purpose in view that on 9th March an announcement was made about the complete take-over of yarn and its distribution through the States.

It has been worked out by the task force that a handloom weaver on an average per day will produce 5 metres of cloth and his reqirements will be .5 kg. per day. The moment we decided about this complete procurement of the yarn, we informed the Chief Ministers and the State Governments to gear up their machinery to see that allocations are made in proper form. In this vast country, where there are 27 lakh weavers who are engagd in different types of weaving, naturally. We have to rely on the State Governments. Repeatedly we have asked the State governments to take necessary measures. I may point out in this context that the allocation to State Governments for the second half of March was made on 19th March. Unfortunately, many of the States have not lifted the stocks. When the situation became grave, we called a meeting of the senior representatives of the State Governments on 11th April so that the whole system could be streamlined. In this context, even as early as 9th March when the announcement was made by my senior colleague, the Commerce Minister, of the State Governments were told that if they had got any difficulty to gear up the machinery for distribution the Cotton Corporation of India's machinery would be available. So far no State government has asked for this help. Naturally, we thought they were prepared. In this particular context I am not blaming any particular State Government.

[A. C. G. George]

One can easily imagine the magnitude and complexity of the problem that came up. The State Governments are trying to do their level best to tone up their machinery. It is basically a question of the administrative machinery being ready to take this up. In the case of such a problem, there are bound to be some teething troubles, and a period of gestation has to be allowed. Now, we are quite confident that though may not be able to meet the full requirements of the weavers, an equitable distribution can be made.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Why were they not asked to lift the quota from the mills which were nearer? Why should the Gujarat people be asked to lift from Bengal?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय (गोरखपुर) स्पीकर साहब, मैंने पहले भी इस प्रश्न को सदन के सामने रखा था। कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट पार्टी भी इस को उठाया था और उस की एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी ने इस एक्यूट प्राबलम को सोल्व करने के लिये एक कमेटी भी बनाई उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री जी के समक्ष पेश की गई थी। जो मेरी ही अध्यक्षता में बनी थी। उस कमेटी में 17 रिकमेन्डेशन्ज दी थी। माननीय मंत्री जी तथा श्री एन० एन० मिश्रा जी, जो इस विभाग के भूतपूर्व मंत्री थे, स्वयं उस कमेटी की मीटिंग में मौजूद थे। उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रीगण भी वहां पर मौजूद थे और उन्होंने उस कमेटी के सामने अपने विचार प्रकट किए थे। महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर तथा अन्य राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि तथा मेम्बर्ज पार्लियामेन्ट ने भी अपनी रायें प्रकट की थी।

एक बड़ी अजीबो-गरीब बात है—इस देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग धन्धा काटेज-इण्डस्ट्री है, अंग्रेजों के समय में, बल्कि उसके पहले भी जो मोटा कपड़ा था, वह गरीब वर्ग इस्तेमाल करता था और बारीक कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता था। हम ने महसूस किया था कि जब हम गवर्नमेंट में आयेंगे, सब से पहला काम हम काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज को डवेलप करने का करेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उस के लिए 1964 में एक कमेटी भी बनी थी, उस की रिकमेंडेशन्ज भी आप के सामने हैं। पिछले दिनों माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा ब्यान दिया था और सारे सदन ने उस ब्यान को स्वीकार किया था—कि सरकार ने यार्न को टेक-ओवर कर लिया है। लेकिन आज, श्रीमान्, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की क्या हालत है? एक तरफ हम समाजवादी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम जनता को सारी जरूरत की चीजों को मुहिया करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 35 हजार बीवर्स भूखे मर रहे है, उन को सूत नहीं मिल रहा है।

सूत का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन राज्य सरकारें कर रही है—लेकिन किस तरह से कर रही है? इन्कमटैक्स के बेसिस पर —जो सब से ज्यादा इन्कम टैक्स देता है उस को दुकानें दी जा रही है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करना चाहता हूं। मैंने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री और वहां के डायरेक्टर हैण्डलूम से कहा कि यह कौन सा तरीका है? अगर विन्ना की तोंद को ही भरना है, अगर इस बात को मानकर चलना है कि वे उद्योगपति हैं, इस लिए उन को ज्यादा प्राफिट मिलना चाहिए तो आज जो हम गरीबों की बातें करते हैं, उस के उत्थान की बात करते हैं—यह नहीं चल सकेगा। सारी हैण्डलूम इण्डस्ट्री बन्द है, सारी पावर-लूम इण्डस्ट्री बन्द है, बिजली की कटौती अलग है—यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि उसके पास खाने को भी नहीं बचा है। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक से उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता है,

सारे बड़े लोग दुकानदार बन गये हैं। इन लोगों की कोआपरेटिव्ज नहीं बनाई जा रही है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इन की सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज बना कर दुकानें दीजिये। मैं आप से पूछना हूं — क्या गोरखपुर से 25 मील दूर गांव में रहने वाला गरीब बुनकर सूत लेने के लिये गोरखपुर आयेगा—श्रीमन्, इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है।

हमारे यहां रजनपसन्द ताकतें, वे ताकतें जो आज देश में समाजवाद को मजबूत नहीं देखना चाहती हैं — वे खड़ी हो रही है। मुझे अफसोस होता है—जोशी जी कहते हैं कि आप ने सूत के व्यापार को टेक ओवर कर लिया है। मैं जोशी जी को बताना चाहता हूं—टेक ओवर अवश्य करना चाहिए, मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं 373 स्पिनिंग मिलें हैं, जिन में 273 कम्पोजिट मिलें हैं, जिन का काम पतले सूत को तैयार करना है। हम को 60 नम्बर का सूत चाहिये, हमारे यहां 30 करोड़ रुपये का माल पड़ा हुआ है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट करने की सुविधा चाहिए—गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है?

आप कहते हैं कि 110 नम्बर के सूत का भाव बढ़ रहा है, मेरे पास फिगर्स मौजूद हैं—1970 में जिस सूत का भाव 162 रुपये था, वह दिसम्बर, 1972 में बढ़ कर 205 रुपये हो गया है और इस समय तो और ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। तो एक बहुत बड़ी विषम स्थिति है, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जब तक आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करते, प्रोडक्शन पर कब्जा नहीं करते, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर कब्जा नहीं करते तब तक और कोई विकल्प नहीं है जिस से सही तरीके से हैण्डलूम वीवर्स की हालत को दुरुस्त कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस का जवाब दें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I wish to make a categorical reassertion that the basic decision that we have taken about the procurement of hundred per cent yarn is correct. That is the best that is possible, especially to the weaker sectors.

I would like to point out one thing which I probably slipped in my reply earlier to Joshiji. In the meeting that was held on the 11th April, it has been decided that the *ad hoc* allocation of April and the cross-country movement of yarn will be eliminated to the maximum extent possible and that the entire production of the State will be given to the State itself. This is bound to bear some fruit, and this particular re-dislocation in the allocation system will be solved quite soon.

I may also point out that we have addressed the State Government. It is quite possible that there is some hoarded yarn. An inducement was offered to the State Government further, and the Deputy Commissioners and Collectors in the States were given power to seize the hoarded stocks and the State Government was able to seize the hoarded stock with persons in the State which was over and above their normal quota. That was a further inducement in two ways: first, to unearth the hoarded stocks and second, the quota available with the State Government may be further bolstered up.

It has also been indicated to the State Government that if by any chance they are able to provide more power to the spinning sector, this particular additional production will be available for the State Government over and above the quota that is already fixed. These measures have been taken so that the State

[Shri A. C. George]

Government will be further induced to tackle this problem in an alert and prompt manner.

In reply to Mr. Pandey, I may say that the basic intention of the whole decision is to see that the weaker sector is benefited. If there are some instances to show that these licences were issued on the basis of income-tax, we will not fail to see that this malady is rectified. It has been specifically requested of the State Governments that they must form local committees where the trade unions, MPs and MLAs must be represented, and not the officials alone, so that all the people may be heard and the problems in the field can be tackled.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I asked one question, why the co-operative weavers' society is not being formed and why those persons who have been paying higher income-tax are being given these things. What is the policy of the Government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Since the specific point has been referred to in this House, we will definitely address the State Governments to look into this matter and see that necessary preventive measures are taken.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister will give a shock to lakhs of handloom weavers and powerloom weavers. They are waiting anxiously and eagerly to get yarn and start and work the mills. There is nothing in his statement which gives any assurance or any ray of hope as to when they will get the required quantity of yarn to earn their livelihood.

This Government's scheme regarding the price and distribution of yarn is a very big fraud on lakhs of handloom and powerloom weavers in this country. It is a direct result of the unthinking and hand-to-mouth policy of this Government.

The Deputy Minister is totally wrong in saying that this question has arisen suddenly. It is not so. The situation has not arisen overnight or all of a sudden. Practically the whole of South India experienced power shortage in November, 1972, and since then this question was coming up. Production was declining, but this Government has failed to look into the problem in depth. What has happened?

The mills of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat also suffered loss of yarn production of the order of 20 per cent because of power shortage. Because of power shortage, cloth production also declined correspondingly. There was no acute shortage and so no shooting up of the price of coarse yarn. But the Government imposed controls on all sorts of yarn including coarse yarn; it was neither required nor essential.

While working out the details of the scheme the handloom weavers and the powerloom weavers and all the State Directors of Industries were not taken into confidence. The details were worked out behind closed doors with mill magnates and mill representatives, but the actual users or the representatives of the State Directors were not taken into confidence while working out the details. They are now facing difficulty and they are trying to co-ordinate with the State Government representatives and representatives of the handloom and powerloom weavers. I shall give a concreate example of deficiency or failure of this scheme. The Textile Commissioner had allotted 1,32,000 kg. of yarn in banks to the Government of Gujarat for 34,000 handlooms. According to this allotment, one handloom will get only 14 kgs of yarn per month while the requirement of one handloom is 35 kg. The present allotment will hardly feed the handloom for three or four days. The handloom weavers will remain idle for the remaining 26 or 27 days of the month.

Similarly, very small quantities of yarn are allotted to Gujarat power looms. They have allotted 25 kg per loom against the requirement of 325 kg of yarn per loom. Moreover the allotment is made in such a manner that it has become difficult, almost impossible, for power looms to lift the allotted yarn. Out of 12 mills allotted to them, only one mill has responded.

The Gujarat powerloom Association has brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat and I have also written to the hon. Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, and to the Chief Minister of Gujarat on the 5th of April regarding coarse yarn. I have mentioned that 50,000 workers have already been thrown out of employment and a further 50,000 workers will lose their jobs in the future, but nothing has been done so far.

In Gujarat there is public infighting of the ruling party and it seems to have made the administration slack, sluggish and unresponsive. This is the situation not only in the State of Gujarat; more or less it remains in the whole of the country like that; there is this infighting in the ruling party, and consequently there is deterioration in economic conditions and administrative ability. If the Government really wants to solve the crisis, it should remove control on coarse yarn and medium count yarn with immediate effect. Government should allow the yarn spinning mills to produce yarn on the basis of production of the year 1972 in hanks and counts. I ask the hon. Minister through you, Sir, to give categorical answers to my questions: why have the Government not taken concrete steps to solve the crisis till today? What prevents the Government from removing the control on coarse yarn on cones and sized beams? Why do they not make use of accumulated coarse yarn lying in the godowns of mills and give them to the handloom and powerloom weavers?

When will Government supply yarn to handloom and power loom weavers according to their requirements? Why should not the Government pay the difference in lost wages to handloom and powerloom weavers retrospectively from the date of imposition of control on price and distribution, that is, from the 13th March, 1973? Why were the handlooms weavers or the powerloom weavers or the State Directorate of Industry not taken into confidence while working out the details of the scheme? Why were the details worked out in a closed door meeting by the officials with the representatives of the Mill management?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I may be allowed to answer his question. The most important question that the hon. Member posed is this. He asked: are we prepared to withdraw the control? There is absolutely no question of removing the control. We want to produce 100 per cent of the requirements so that the weaker sections of the society may be benefited. Regarding coarse yarn, I may inform the hon. Member that the announcement made on 9th March is clear. But, if there is anomaly or discrepancy, we shall try to see that the machinery is geared up to rectify it as early as possible. So, there is no question of our going back upon this decision. Then another point that was made by him was that we have not taken the State Government into confidence. In an earlier answer, I had definitely mentioned that even before the announcement was made on 9th March, the Commerce Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the concerned Ministers as also the senior officials as early as on 26th February. That was a daylong session wherein the whole problem was discussed in detail. It

[Shri A. C. George]

was after taking into confidence the State Governments and Chief Ministers—in some cases, the Chief Ministers could not come but the senior ministers were there—and their senior officials this decision was arrived at. The whole programme was chalked out after detailed discussions with them. It was after this deliberation that the announcement was made on the 9th March. Later on also, we were keeping the State Governments informed of the steps that we were taking. So, this was clearly made known in my statement.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But, he is not answering my other part of the question. I seek your protection in the matter. He should give the information to the House and to the country as to why this scheme has failed. Why are they not supplying yarn to the handloom weavers and powerloom weavers who are now thrown out of employment?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the scheme has not failed as I explained earlier. There were some teething troubles. In a measure of such vast magnitude, some gestation period has to be allowed. We would try to expedite the process of rectifying the anomaly.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is a disappointing answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jharkhande Rai.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर स्थिति अत्यन्त विस्फोटक है । देश में दो करोड़ लोगों की जीविका बुनकरी से चलती है । अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में चालीस लाख और आंध्र में चालीस लाख लोगों की जीविका इसी पर निर्भर करती है, इसी से वे अपनी आजीविका का अर्जन करते हैं । पूरे मसले के दो अध्याय हैं, पहला 1970 जून से ले कर 9 मार्च 1973 तक जब सूत की मंहगाई बढ़ती ही जा रही थी और बराबर बढ़ती ही गई, दूसरा अध्याय उस समय प्रारम्भ हुआ जब 9 मार्च के बाद सरकारी घोषणा हो जाने पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सूत करीब करीब गायब ही गया । पहले संघर्ष इस बात का था कि बाहर और भीतर सूत की महंगाई रोकी जाए । फिर अध्याय इस बात का शुरू हुआ कि सूत किसी भी दाम पर आज नहीं मिल रहा है और वह बाजार में मिलने लगे । मैं सीधे सवालों पर आता हूं । क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर ने बम्बई से एक आदेश निकाला है केरल की मिलों को कि वे वहां के हैंडलूम्ज और पावर लूम्ज को बिल्कुल सूत न दें ? क्या उन्हें इस बात की सूचना है कि आंध्र में भी चालीस लाख बुनकर इस समय मौत और भुखमरी के करार पर खड़े हैं ?

क्या उनको सूचना है कि 17 और 18 तारीख को नागपुर और काम्पटी में तीन हजार बुनकरों ने दो दिन तक पचास बड़ी बड़ी आढ़तियों की दूकानों को घेरे रखा और वहां से माल निकाला ? क्या यह भी सही है कि उस निकाले हुए माल के मामले को अधिकारीगण और पुलिस के लोग तथा बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति दफना देना चाहते हैं ?

क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में हैन्डलूम प्रोडक्ट्स का निर्यात जो पहले 25 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 29 करोड़ हो गया था वह पिछले दो सालों से लगातार घटता जा रहा है ?

क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे कि अफ्रीका के देशों में, मध्य पूर्व के देशों में तथा यूरोप के देशों में हमारे हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट्स की जो मांग बढ़ती जा रही है उस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और उसके लिए विशेष प्रयास किया जाए ?

बंगला देश में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से तथा उत्तर भारत से तथा देश के अन्य भागों

से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में माल जाता था जो इधर बन्द हो गया है। क्या सरकार उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

क्या आप आल इंडिया हैंडलूम बोर्ड को उस तरह की स्टेचुटरी बाडी बनाने का विचार रखते हैं जैसे खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन हैं या इन दोनों का एक में विलय करके एक ही संस्था इन दोनों की बनाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में आजमगढ़ जिले में मऊ में जो जयपुरिया ने बहुत बड़ी सूत की फैक्ट्री खोली है उस मिल पर आप इस बात का जोर देने का विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहां तैयार होने वाला सूत उस क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को पहले देने के बाद जो बचे वही और जगह भेजा जाए। इस समय उल्टा हो रहा है। करोड़ करोड़ मीटर सूत बाहर जा रहा है।

क्या यह सच है कि तमिलनाडु में सरकारी आदेशों का पालन बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है और स्टेलमेट पड़ा हुआ है। वहां पर भी सूत बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है ?

सभी सूती मिलों को चाहे वे सूत की हों या वस्त्र की, उनका साहस करके आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार कर रहे हैं और अगर नहीं कर रहे हैं तो मेरा आखिरी सवाल यह होगा कि सरकार की मौजूदा नीति मौत के सौदागर आदमखोर पूंजीपतियों के आगे घुटने टेकने की कब तक चलती रहेगी ? क्या तब तक चलती रहेगी जब तक सैकड़ों और हजारों बुनकर नौजवान अपने कनवेंशनल हथियार ले कर निकल न पड़ें और सड़कों पर खून की होली खेलना शुरू न कर दें और सड़कों पर लाशों का अम्बार न लग जाए ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA). I would like to add only a few points to what my colleague has already stated. We are completely seized of the problem Even before these issues were raised on the floor of the House, we on our own sent our officers to the different States where this problem has taken an acute form to study the situation Secondly, we have called a meeting of the senior officers from the different States You must appreciate that it is a very very large problem which has different aspects and ramifications and the implementation of the scheme depends to a great extent upon the expeditious administrative measures taken by the State Governments For example, we have requested the State Governments to supply us their count-wise requirements Unfortunately, we have not got the information. While, in some other cases, we have got complaints from the spinning mills that stocks are accumulating in their godowns, they are not being lifted This is an anomalous situation While we are fully aware that weavers are suffering because of lack of supply of yarns, at the same time, in some mills in some States the stocks are getting piled up So, there is no gainsaying the fact that it is an acute and serious problem. We have taken concrete measures, we have sent our officers for making spot studies, for surveying the magnitude of the problem and for collecting information from the State Governments.

We also called a meeting of the senior representatives of the State Governments A high-level Review Committee has been formed It was decided at a meeting of the Review Committee that a high-level Implementation Committee should be set up in each State under the chairmanship of the Industries Secretary so that effective liaison and understanding may develop between the supplier mills and the State Governments.

[Shri D. P Chattapadhyaya]

The situation is no doubt acute. I will humbly submit before the House that it is not a question of apportionment of blame either to the State Government or to the Central Government or the administrative apparatus. It is a serious problem. We have taken every possible measure to solve it. As I said we have sent out officers, we have called a meeting of the State Government officers and information has been collected from the States; so that the distribution takes a very sympathetic and expeditious form in the near future, we will do everything possible at our command and at our disposal.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जेनेरल पालिसी की बात कही है और सदिच्छा व्यक्त की है, लेकिन मैं ने जो कान्क्रीट प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उन का उत्तर नही दिया है । मैंने आल-इंडिया हैंडलूम बोर्ड को खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की तरह एक स्टेचुटरी बाडी बनाने , या उन दोनो का विलय करने, जो एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है , उस को बढ़ाने बंगलादेश से बातचीत करने और टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर द्वारा केरल की मिलों को वहा के हैंडलूम्स और पावरलूम्स को बिल्कुल यार्न न देने के आदेश आदि के बारे मे प्रश्न पूछे है, लेकिन मंत्री महादय ने हा या न मे उत्तर नही दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. D. Dasai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Speaker, S.r, the fact of the matter is that today m India we do not have reliable census statistics of the number of powerlooms and handlooms that operate. Neither have we with us the data of the counts which they use. These counts differ according to customer preferences and seasonal requirements. The result is today while on one hand there is shortage of yarn for the weavers, on the other hand, there is the accumulation of stocks in the textile industry, which even on a conservative value exceeds Rs. 45 crores. The stock pile is increasing. There is a mill even in Delhi which has yarn worth over Rs. 1 crore lying in the godown. To store yarn, certain mills have been obliged to build new godowns and vacate the cotton godown for yarn with the result that cotton purchases have been reduced. The yarn stocks are piling up daily at the rate of about Rs. 1½ crores to 2 crores. The position during the last year was that the production was picking up, except in Tamil Nadu where there was a threatened power cut. I say that the solution which we have adopted in the matter of foodgrams could have been adopted, namely, the deficit States could have been isolated from the surplus States.

Unfortunately, the whole country has been put in a situation which has resulted in all the powerlooms and handlooms operating only for about 3 to 4 days in a month. Lakhs of people have been thrown out of employment The Government, if it is taken at its own words, has said—it is on record—that there are about 3 million handlooms employing 60 lakhs people and about 2 lakh powerlooms employing about 7 lakhs people, altogether 67 lakhs people just having work for only 3-4 days in a month. And for the rest of the month they have no work Therefore, there is an aute distress among these people. The reasen is not the non-availability of yarn stock but the pattern of requirement and distribution which could not be understood or undertaken by the new setup.

Government has given a solution of the Cotton Corporation taking over the yarn distribution. The Cotton Corporation is not equipped to discharge its own functions satisfactorily. The Cotton Corporation does not have the people who can understand the yarn business. After all, yarn trade is not a trade which is learnt overnight. It requires a detailed knowledge of the business as any other business. Even

barber's business requires some knowledge and experience. The Cotton Corporation does not have people who can undertake the yarn business. The result is that not a single State has been able to avail of the Cotton Corporation. After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Has any State benefited? I want to know whether any one part of India or other, any State, which belongs to one party or other has approached the Cotton Corporation to intervene and solve the problem? If that is so, I will be delighted to know and correct myself.

I would like to ask a few question. How are Government going to ensure a smooth corruption-free distribution machinery of yarn of different counts, from 1 count to 120 counts, to cater to the needs of weavers in a vast areas of our country, from Ladakh to Kanyakumari, from Manipur to Dwarka The looms are located in small isolated villages. The difficulty is in approaching and catering to their individual requirements. How much yarn has been allotted and distribued in the past 5-6 weeks since the yarn control has been enforced? What is the extent of unemployment in the yarn trade? How many persons have been dealing in it? How many will be thrown out of employment? Will the Government withdrew the control once yarn production picks up to normal level?

The hon. Minister of Commerce has mentioned that this matter will be reviewed after 2-3 months when the yarn production and the power-cut are restored. Have not the State Governments inflated their demands? On what basis are you now going to allot yarn to States and looms?

These are very vital questions With the present stance, there has been an acute scarcity, an acute distress. The Government is blaming the State Governments and the State Governments are blaming the Textile Commissioner. The merry-go-round is continuing. It has to be broken at some point. I would request the Government to adopt....

13.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The solution is to have fuller and more effective control.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I would be happy if the Minister would answer these questions and also tell us how he proposes to resolve this problem.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Before taking up the specific questions raised by the Hon Member, I would like to dispel a mis-understanding about the role of the Cotton Corporation of India in the matter of distribution of yarn. The responsibility for the distribution of yarn has been taken over by the State Government and its agencies and in case the State Government feels that its agencies are not equal to the task, only then, the Cotton Corporation of India is there to help them So, it would not be correct to suggest that the whole responsibility for distribution of yarn throughout the country has been given to the Cotton Corporation of India

Now, coming to the specific question raised by him, I would like to answer them one by one. About the count-wise distribution, as I have already said The State Governments were requested to furnish the information regarding their total requirements for yarn countwise. Till the 15th April, we, unfortunately, could not have the necessary information from the State Governments.

Secondly, he has asked the total quantity actually given. There is a great difficulty in answering this question. I can only say the total quantity allotted to the State Governments in the two weeks of the month of March, is 17 million kg. Here also, as I said before, the total quantity of 17 million kg. which has

[Shri D. P Chattapadhyaya]

been allotted has not been entirely lifted by the State Governments and their agencies May be they are now lifting

The third question is how many people have been unemployed This also is a question, too big to be answered at this stage because we have not got the necessary information from the State Governments So, I cannot give any figure

Lastly, about the question whether there is some sort of a discrepancy between the demand submitted by the State Governments and the actual requirements based on the data of the previous years my answer is 'Yes' In the year 1972, the actual demand from all the States was something like 34 million kg Now, the demand put forth by the State Governments taken together amounts to 112 million kg There must be something going seriously wrong somewhere We are scrutinising and scanning the d mands put forth by them

I would like to repeat what I said earlier It is a gigantic task It is no question of apportioning the blame All possible steps have been taken and a solution will be possible in the near future

These are teething troubles It is a vast problem having different ramifications

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) That always happens with controls (*Interruptions*)

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA The hoarders have done their worst in the matter (*Interruptions*)

12.05 hrs.

RE GRIEVANCES OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Order order I am not allowing any hon Member (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER State matters should not be raised in this Parliament. If it is a matter which relates to the Union Government I will see that representation and, if it is necessary, I will forward it to the Minister So far as State employees are concerned, we are not in a position to discuss State matters here If such demonstrations are held by some State employees, if we allow it in one case, we will have to do it in future in other cases also, which is not proper So, I am sorry, I am not allowing it

Shri A K Gopalan, I request you to be brief We do not have much time I will allow one minute each

SHRI A K GOPALAN (Palghat) Sir there is President's rule in three States and the State Government employees from all over India have come here to present their grievances As far as their grievances are concerned they are concerning the Government of India also as it relates to dearness allowance and also some increase in their emoluments As far as their demands are concerned they want need-based minimum wages, bonus for all etc

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir I have got a petition which is signed by the State Government employees and addressed to the parliament of India They wanted to present this petition, but owing to some technical difficulties they could not possibly submit this memorandum Their demands are confined to payment of bonus—8 33 per cent—which is a Central matter re-instatement of those employees who were dismissed under Presidents Rule, need-based minimum wages etc Kindly allow us to present the petition to you then you will be satisfied that the demands of the State Government employees are fully justified

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I want to point out that though the demonstration is staged

before the Parliament by the State Government employees the issues that are raised are those in which the Central Government has to adopt a policy, and only by their decision the demands can be granted. The State Government employees want full neutralisation of the cost of living index by way of granting national dearness allowance pending which Central dearness allowance may be granted immediately. Second is need-based minimum wage. All these issues are under the Central Government. They have rightly come to submit the mass petition, but due to technical difficulties they could not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): As has been rightly pointed out, some of these issues come under the Central Government. Therefore, we demand that the Central Government should make a statement on these matters.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The main demand of the 40 lakh State Government employees is that they should be given full compensation for the erosion in real wages. They want equal treatment like Central Government employees. At present, they are not getting the same treatment. Central government should come forward and help the State governments.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, these issues which are confronting the State government employees also concern the Central Government. Therefore, I would like the government to take into consideration those issues which are worth considering and redress the grievances of the State government employees.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Whatever the constitutional position of this may be, the fact is that great many financial powers have been usurped by the Centre, and, therefore, it becomes the Centre's responsibility to see that a man gets equal wages for equal work throughout the country, if they want to preserve the integrity of the country. So, depending upon the zones where different price indices may possibly arise, there should be an automatic process based on that by which a man continues to enjoy the same wage and the same materials brought out of that same wage month after month, because he is not really responsible for the inflationary policies of this Government.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी अपनी मांगें ले कर यहां आये हैं उन को भी समानता के आधार पर महंगाई या दूसरी सुविधाएं मिलें। जब स्वय केन्द्र सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को देती है तो वह प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को भी मिलना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार जितनी सहायता देती है, उतनी सहायता में वे उन को नहीं दे सकती। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इन मागो पर पूरी तरह से विचार करें।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri C. Subramaniam.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to lay on the Table.... (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्टिया जो बातें अपने कन्वेशन्ज मे, जल्सो में कहती हैं, उन को इन हाउस में कैसे लाया जा सकता है ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not allow it. I am not allowing anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: These matters should be discussed outside the House. I am not permitting them inside the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever may hapen outside, there are many stages, public meetings, processions and so on. And hon. Members also speak. Why should this House take notice of all that? I am not allowing it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing was said in this House I am not allowing it

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Everything that has passed outside, how can I allow them to be raised in this House? Why should statements made outside this House come here?

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जितनी पार्टिया हैं उन को बहुत कुछ कहने हैं, औरो को कहने है, बाहर प्लेटफार्म पर कहने हैं, वह इस हाउस मे कैसे आ सकता है ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER You forget that there is a platform outside Anything that happens on the platform outside, how can I allow it in this House?

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बाहर की बाते हैं वे बाहर कहें उन्होने अपनी पार्टी के कन्वेंशन मे कुछ कहा, वह बात यहा कैसे आ सकती है ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Mr Gopalan, about Members of your party, from your side,—how can those matters come here in this House?

I am sorry. (*Interruptions*)

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : आप इजाजत दें, तो कुछ कहूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: She has volunteered to speak.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not at all interested in what is published in the newspapers I have said here on many occasions, I do not contradict them. I have stated previously, I think in reply to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra himself, that if I were to start contradicting all such misreporting in the newspapers, I would be doing nothing else every day I want to make it clear, I do not contradict them (*Interruptions*).

If you keep quiet, I can say something If you want to shout, I shall sit down

Sir, it is obvious that we, this Government and this counrty believe in democracy in our country. Everything we are doing is to strengthen democracy, it is not to suppress the Opposition Parties (*Interruptions*). We shall certainly blame the Opposition for what they are doing. If the opposition is going to say something I have a great deal more to say on these questions Mr Mishra's party and some of his other friends have long been trying to find something which they could call authoritarian, but no such thing is happening on behalf of this Government ... (*Interruptions*) I did say that the time had come when the people must decide, not to suppress political parties but, whether they would tolerate political parties misleading them ..(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please, She has already explained and no more of this please.

13.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF N.R.D.C. FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along witht he Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-LT-4818/73.]

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON UNION GOVT. ACCTTS. (CIVIL) FOR 1971-72 AND COPY OF ACCTTS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1971-72.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4822/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND UNDER ARTICLE 320 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1911:—

(i) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973.

(ii) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4819/73.]

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 185 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 24th August, 1972 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 1100 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th January, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963.

(ii) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of above Notifications and for not laying on the Table Hindi versins thereof.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4820/73.]

12.27 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order; either it should have been Shrimati Subhadra Joshi or Shri Ranen Sen.

MR SPEAKER I allowed it, any Member can be allowed by me You will have to do it yourself, sometime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir; I do not think.

12.27 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q NO. 223 DATED 7TH MARCH, 1973 RE SUBSIDY TO UTTARAKHAND

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Subramaniam, you can lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

After reply to Starred Question No. 223 put by Shri Narendra Singh Bisht in the course of supplementary Questions and answers thereto, the Hon'ble Shri Krishna Chandra Halder asked whether the Transport Subsidy Scheme will be available to industries in Darjeeling, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. In reply it was stated that the area was covered by the Transport Subsidy Scheme.

On a point of fact, however, it is now to be explained that since Darjeeling is situated in West Bengal and the Transport Subsidy Scheme is not extended to West Bengal, industries in Darjeeling will not be eligible to the Transport Subsidy. Industries in other areas, *viz.*, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur will, however, remain eligible for Transport Subsidy.

Since during the supplementaries some mistake had crept in some of the facts given, the Ministry wanted to make doubly sure about the correct position. The double check caused some delay in preparing the statement.

13.28 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR SPEAKER I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 17th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Dhar:—

"Shri B S Chowhan, Member, Lok Sabha, was produced before the Magistrate First Class, Dharampuri, on the 14th April, 1973, who remanded him to jail custody till the 17th April, 1973, as Shri B. S. Chowhan did not wish to give Personal Bond or bail."

13.28½ hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 17th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Panna:—

"I am to submit that Hon. Major Narendra Singh (Panna), Member, Lok Sabha, has been convicted and sentenced till rising of the Court

by the Court of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Panna on the 17th April, 1975."

13.29 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. ALLEGED INACCURACY IN MINISTER'S REPLY TO S. Q. NO. 234 DATED 7TH MARCH, 1973

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On 7-3-1973, I put the following question to Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister as a supplementary:—

'If it is or it is not a fact that before November, 1969 the tours undertaken by the Prime Minister for election and other party purposes used to be paid by the party, but since November, 1969, the procedure has been changed and the expenses are now debited to the Exchequer."

To that the Minister's reply was:

"It is not a fact."

I have given supporting document to prove that before amendment was incorporated in the Blue book entitled "Rules and Instructions covering Prime Minister when on tour and in travel" the relevant provision read as follows:

"71(6) It has been noticed that the rostrum arrangements are not always properly made because the hosts are sometimes unable to bear the cost. As the Prime Minister security is the concern of the State, all arrangements for putting up the rostrum and the barriers at the meeting place will be borne by the State whatever may be the occasion for which the public meeting is called, *except election meetings.*"

On 19-11-1969 paragraph 71(6) was amended to read as follows:

"It has been noticed that the rostrum arrangements are not alwaysproperly made because the hosts are sometimes unable to bear that cost. As the security of the Prime Minister is the concern of the State, all arrangements for putting up the rostrum, the barriers etc. at the meeting place *including that of an election meeting* will have to be made by the State Government concerned.

In the case of public meetings other than election meetings, all expenditure on the arrangements including provision of rostrum, the setting up of barricades, making lighting arrangements, public address system, etc., will be borne by the State Government. The term 'public meeting" mentioned in this paragraph shall cover not only meetings organised by the State Governments but also those held by the political parties to which the general public has access.

In the case of election meetings, all expenditure on police, setting up of barricades and making lighting arrangements will be borne by the State Government, while expenditure on public address system and any decorative arrangements will be the responsibility of the political party concerned. (The expenditure on all these items may in the first instance be borne by the State Government and then recovered from the political party concerned). In regard to the rostrum, only 25 per cent of the cost of the rostrum or Rs. 2500/- whichever is less, shall be contributed by the party, as the rostrum has to be of certain specifications because of security consideration.

NOTE.—Even though the political party concerned has to meet the cost of some of the arrangements

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

for an election meeting to be adressed by the Prime Minister, the State Governments have to ensure that the arrangements made fully meet the prescribed require-

You will notice that a substantial change was brought in the procedure, in that the expenses which were not being debited to the State Exchequer, prior to 19-11-1969 are now being debited to the State Exchequer. You will agree that what was stated was basically incorrect, wrong and misleading. Therefore, this is a fit case to be send to the Privileges Committee for taking action against the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I have heard with attention to the statement made by my Hon. friend accusing me of an inaccuracy whilst replying to a supplementary of Starred Question No. 234 on 7th March, 1973. The question which was answered on the 7th March, 1973 related to the percentage of increase in Pay and allowances of Central Ministers *vis-a-vis* other Government servants. The first supplementary Question was regarding the actual expenditure on pay and allowances of Ministers during 1970-71 and 1971-72. The information was furnished in reply. The second supplementary was regarding an explanation for decrease in the expenditure on salary of Ministers. The explanation was also furnished. The third supplementary was by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and he asked "if it is or it is not a fact that before November 1969 the tours undertaken by Prime Minister for election and other party purposes used to be paid by the party but since November, 1960 the procedure has been changed and the expenditure is now debited to the Exchequer". It was stated in reply that "It is not a fact".

The reply was factually correct because there have been clear instructions since 1951 that Ministers should not draw any travelling allowance including daily allowance for tours in connection with election work and these instructions had not undergone any change either in 1969 or 1970. matter issued from time to time was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1970 in fulfilment of an assurance given to a supplementary question asked by Shri N. G. Ranga arising from Starred Question No. 1171 dated 18th April, 1969 in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu then stated as follows:—

"They are misleading the House. I can prove it by an extract from the Blue Book. In November, 1969, the whole thing was unscrupulously changed."

There was no reply to this observation and the next question was then taken up.

Earlier Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had, in this letter to the Prime Minister dated 20th August, 1972, referred to expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings addressed by the Prime Minister. Security arrangements are different from expenditure on tours The factual position in this regard was explained in a reply sent to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on 9th November, 1972, by Shri R N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Statement now made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu alleges that the Deputy Minister in his answer to a supplementary question misled the House as regards the expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings. Starred Question No. 234 answered on the 7th March, 1973 did not primarily relate to the expenditure on security arrangements. It was about tours undertaken by Ministers and Prime Minis-

ter. However, even if Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's supplementary question on 7th March is taken to relate to expenditure on security arrangements for Prime Minister during election meetings the answer furnished by the Minister is factually correct as explained below:—

My Hon. colleague Shri Mirdha had sent a reply to Shri Bosu's letter written by him to the Prime Minister on 20th August, 1972, in which it was stated that instructions issued in 1958 regarding security arrangements referred to as the 'Blue Book', no doubt, made a distinction between expenditure incurred on security arrangements such as construction of rostrums, barricades, etc. for ordinary meetings addressed by the Prime Minister and election meetings, and to provide that such expenditure should be borne by the State Government, whatever may be the occasion for such a meeting excepting election meetings The Comptroller and Auditor General, however, had taken the view in the same year 1958 that certain essential security arrangements have to be made during the visits of the Prime Minister to the States irrespective of whether these visits are official or not and that all expenditure incurred by the State Government in moving and police and setting up of barricades and rostrums and making light and loudspeaker arrangements and in transporating them from place to place were appropriate charges on the State Governments. The advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General was circulated to all the States. This procedure went on up to 1969.

Early in 1969, it was considered that a distinction should be made between election meetings and other meetings addressed by the Prime Minister. The State Governments were informed that the expenditure incurred for election meetings on (1) public address system, (2) decorative arrangements and (3) Rs. 2500/- or 25 per cent of the cost of setting up of the rostrum, whichever is less should be required to be contributed by the political party. Thus, whereas there was no uniform practice until 1969 regarding the debit of expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings of the Prime Minister, clear instructions were issued only in 1969 that certain items of expenditure should be met by the Political Party concerned. The 1969 instructions did not impose any new obligation on the Government exchequer; on the other hand, the political party concerned was required to meet certain definite items of expenditure on security arrangements in connection with election meetings The reply furnished to the supplementary against these facts, was thus factually correct.

Sir, you will appreciate that all the relevant factual information had been furnished to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu long before Starred Question No. 234 was answered on the 7th March, 1973. The answer furnished to the supplementary was also factually correct, whether it is regarded as relating to expenditure on travelling and daily allowances or on security arrangements made in connection with election meetings addressed by the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On the statement made by the Hon. Minister.

MR SPEAKER: There can be no point of order or questions on that statement made by the Minister or Member.

I am not allowing it. Shri D. K. Panda.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.. SPEAKER: No more Interruptions. Shri D. K. Panda.

13.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Health of Shri Nagabhushan Patnaik

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjangar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I am raising the question of M. Nagabhushan Patnaik, who is being lodged in the Visakhapatnam fail for the last several years. His health condition is abnormally deteriorating and it has reached a dangerous level. Therefore, I bring it to the notice of the hon Health Minister that, in spite of an order from the Andhra Pradesh High Court that he should be transferred to the Hyderabad hospital, the Andhra Pradesh Governor, the bureacratic officers and the Jail Superintendent, all of them, have colluded to prevent him from being transferred to the Hyderabad Hospital where at least some treatment could have been given to him.

A letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister, to the Home Minister and also to the Health Minister—the letter is dated 15th April 1978—by Shri Ratan Das, Secretary of Utkal Gandhi Smarak Nidi, Bakharabad, Cuttack. The whole of Orissa, the entire democratic minded people are standing behind this issue; they have demanded his immediate release Apart from that, commutation of the death sentence has been demanded from all quarters, and 200 Members of Parliament have also signed it. I will read out one portion of the letter written by Shri Ratan Das:

"You might be aware that Nagabhushan is battling with death in his condemned cell, afflicted by serious stomach ulcer. He lost about 30 pounds in two months. Pitying his condition, on a petition by a well-wisher, the Andhra Pradesh High Court ordered his transfer to Hyderabad so that he could get proper treatment at the Osmania Hospital there. But, unfortunately, the Andhra Pradesh Government has not complied with the order, pleading that Nagabhushan's condition was not so serious as to need treatment in Hyderabad. This amounts to killing Nagabhushan through deliberate neglect, we think."

This has been stated by no less a person than Shri Ratan Das who believes in Gandhism, a total devotee of Gandhi. What is the conspiracy going on? Such a devoted young man is not lacking in patriotism, who is all-out to defend the country, all-out for reconstruction of the country, all-out for socialism. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The simple point was, the attention of the Minister was to be drawn to his health condition

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The simple point is that Andhra Pradesh is now under President's rule. Are they going to comply or not comply with the order of the High Court, ordering the transfer of Shri Nagabhushan to Hyderabad for treatment at the Osmania Hospital? Do they want to finish him off in the jail? People are figting for commutation of the death sentence, but they want to finish him off in the jail

SHRI D K PANDA: It is also stated in that letter:

"The Sperintendent of the Visakhapatnam Jail, Mr. Kapadia, has been acting *mala fide* in the matter from the very beginning When the High Court ordered his transfer to Hyderabad, the Superintendent tried to transfer him to the Rajahumundry jail. The local medical authorities are colluding with the Jail authorities to deny proper treament to Nagabhushan Several telegrams from political prisoners to the State authorities pleading for Nagabhushan's transfer to Hyderabad were not transmitted by the Superintendent and this proves his *mala fide* in the matter."

Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether immediate steps are going to be taken to bring him immediately to Delhi for treatment in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Secondly with regard to all the ill treatment and conspiracies being indulged in by the Superintendent inside the jail, the only remedy will be his transfer to Delhi and proper medical treatment at the Medical Institute.

Thirdly, when there is a High Court, order, why should it have been violated?

The matter may be referred to the Home Ministry for an answere here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite your attention to one thing? Every day this 'Zero Hour' which was only meant for half an hour or so, actually goes beyond 1 O'clock and sometimes beyond 2 p.m. also and this is a very undesirable practice that is taking place.... (*Interrutpions*) Everybody you do it. You go right upto 1.30 p.m —and today 2 p.m. After all, there should be a limit.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) आप चाहते हैं कि हम यहां चुपचाप बैठे रहें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चुपचाप की बात नहीं। लेकिन यह हाउस है हाऊस का कुछ प्रोसीजर है। यह क्या बात हुई कि इन्हीं बातों में पड़े रहें.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ही उलझाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, जो बात सही भी बताई जाती है उस में भी सिर खड़ाते हैं। अब देखिये दो बज रहे हैं। आज को रिमांड पर शाम को मिनिस्टर ने जवाब देना था वह आज नहीं दे सकेंगे। The time is so short. There are so many speakers and the time available is not so much. So, I have allowed the Minister—because a request came from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister—that the Minister of Agriculture will reply tomorrow, not to-day, because there is no time left.

SHRI D. K PANDA: No reply from the hon. Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: What you have raised will be conveyed to him and I think he should come with some statement.

13.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF MAZAGAON DOCKS LTD.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Rs. 51 per day is a lot of money. I want to give the money's worth to the people of the country.

Nearly 800 employees belonging to the clerical and subordinate staff of Mazagon Dock have gone on strike since 8th April, to protest against the policy of the management in respect of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, which had recommended a substantial wage rise. It will be recalled that both the Unions as well as the management had joint approached the Tribunal under Sec. 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act and it is, therefore, amazing that the Management should now file an appeal before the High Court in order to defer and deny the substantial wage rise secured by the employees.

The Mazagon Dock Ltd is a public sector concern in the Ministry of Defence Production and it must set an example before the employers in the private sector in respect of an award by the third party. Instead, it seems

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

that the management is bent upon involving the employees in litigation which, in effect, will mean denial of a wage-rise awarded by the Tribunal for another five years

I would like to remind the management that the former British management of the Mazagon Docks from whom the concern was taken over by the Government of India in 1960, displayed a better attitude towards the award of the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Ahmedi which had imposed a burden of nearly Rs 20 lakhs in respect of the demands of the workers.

I strongly protest against the policy adopted by the management. I strongly urge upon the Labour Minister to prevail upon the management to withdraw the appeal and implement Mr. F. H. Lala's award. Not to do so would be tantamount to admission that the public sector is no better than the private sector in respect of the demands of the workers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The imputations made in the hon. Member's statement are not correct.

Our policy has always been prolabour and the Mazagon Docks subordinate staff and the clerical staff are one of the highest paid employees in that kind of industry.

14.00 hrs.

So we have gone into appeal to the Supreme Court only because certain wrong and harmful principles were enunciated and we thought that it would be in the best interest of the country that this should be settled properly at the highest tribunal of the land. That is why we have gone to the Supreme Court and it is only to see that proper principles and guidelines are adopted in such matters. We shall definitely accept whatever decisions are given by the Supreme Court in this matter. I want to say this again clearly that we have done our best to see that they get all the amenities. As I said, it is an undisputed fact that they are one of the best-paid workers in their category, in this industry, in the entire area. Therefore, Mr. Bosu's fears are completely unfounded and I would request him to use his influence—if he has any—to see that this matter is amicably settled to see that our vital national defence industries are not crippled by such unwarranted strikes.

(ii) Fall in Supply of Electricity, Diesel and Kerosene to Southern Districts of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): I would like to refer to the grave situation arising in the southern districts of Andhra Pradesh as a consequence of the sudden and steep fall in electricity, as well as diesel and kerosene supplies. As the House is aware, Chittoor district itself has got 90,000 pumpsets. They want electricity and diesel oil for those things. Not only Chittoor but adjoining districts are there which are affected. Whereas the total shortage of electric power is 50 per cent, the actual supply to the agriculturist is less than 25 per cent. And, from 25 per cent also there is this sudden and surprising fall which has taken place during the past few days. Several telegrams are pouring in continuously. Some action should be taken immediately to supply diesel oil to diesel pumpsets. Enough quantity of diesel oil should be supplied to them. Even kerosene is not available. This is a matter of grave concern to all of us and this problem should be immediately looked into and remedied. I request the Minister of Irrigation and Power; I also request the Minister of Petroleum and

chemicals to look into this matter immediately. They should step us the supply of electricity and regularise it to the agriculturists. They should take urgent action to supply the required quantities of diesel oil, kerosense etc, to these districts of sourthern Andhra Pradesh. Otherwise lakhs and lakhs of acres of land in this drought-prone and dry areas face imminent danger, which will result in very serious consquences. Therefore I request the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Minister of Petroleum and Chemical to take immediate action in this regard, so that this situation may be remedied as early as possible. Thank you.

14.03 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74— *contd.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE— *contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now resume discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture Shri Ishaque has to continue his speech. But before that, I would like to say that I have received a request from the Chief Whip of the Congress party to the effect that only seven minutes may be given to each speaker from the Congress Party because of the large number of speakers Shri Ishaque has taken four minutes already He can take three more minutes only.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirbat): Sir, as I was saying, the Government's policy of wholesale trade in foodgrains has the blessing of the country. As you know, of the total workers in the country 43 per cent are cultivators and so the remaining 57 per cent of the total population constitute the consuming community. On the first count a majority of the people do constitute the consuming interest and this class will have blessing for the Government in its policy. Of the cultivators again, 90 per cent into the class of consuming interest, but they are periodical consumers only. Some consume for three months, some for six months and some for eight months. There are peasants having only two to three bighas of land who have to consume for ten months. Therefore, according to my calculation 96 per cent of the total population do constitute the consuming class. All these people will suupport this policy of the government to take-over. Only big jotdars and food-grain traders which constitute 4 per cent may oppose it. Therefore, I assure the government that this country is very much behind their poliy of take-over. But the government must be pragmatic in implementing this policy otherwise this policy which could be the best friend of the country could also be the worst enemy if we do not or cannot implement it faithfully. I will suggest to the government to ensure people's participation in this policy. No doubt, there are good people in the administration yet I will ask the government to depend on the people's participation to make this policy a success. I will suggest that the issue of licences must be entrusted not to the government officers but with the Anchal panchayats There are 60,000 anchal panchayats in the country If we entrust this work to the anchal panchayats we would be ensuring public participation in the government policy and the policy of take-over will be a success.

I will again suggest that the petty traders be exempted from the mischief of licences because there are lakhs of people engaged in this trade who purchase one quintal of rice and wheat in one market and sell the same in the other. That is their only source of living. If these people are put to the restriction of licences they would not be able to pay licence fee and would be put to unnnecessary troubles. These people should

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

be kept outside the perview of the licences so that they can continue with petty trade as they are doing at present.

The success or failure of the policy of take-over depends on the question of fixation of prices. If the government cannot fix the price of the foodgrains at a proper price then there is a danger of this policy not only getting a crack but also being exposed to the danger of all-out denunciation. I suggest the fixation of prices should be such as to give incentive to the producers as well as it should be reasonable to the consumer. The newspapers have come out with the report that the government could not make any purchase from Delhi mandi on the first day. There is nothing to be apprehensive of the big jotdars. They will face the problem of storage if they do not sell their stocks. But if the government does not give the producer an incentive price the production itself will be affected and the policy will be exposed to many weaknesses. I would again suggest that government must make a policy statement that the petty cultivators who will sell to the government would again receive foodgrains from the government at the same price, on their personal need.

In my view, that is the crux of the problem. These petty dealers sell the grains at a lower price immediately after the harvesting of the new crops, and the prices then come down. If Government would make a policy statement that all the petty cultivators would be given back the foodgrains again at the same price at which they sold it to the Government, then that policy statement will encourage them to sell all their produce to Government, and Government would also be able to acquire a huge quantum of foodgrains from them.

I would also request Government to infuse in the public servants a commercial attitude in their dealing with these people. The people are very much concerned about the attitude that the Government officers show to them. If the public servant could go about with this commercial attitude in this trade, it will help the trade very much and it will also make the policy successful.

Lastly, I would suggest that Government must do everything to create public opinion in favour of the foodgrains take-over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are doing that.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I know that they are doing their best. But I would suggest that this policy must be published throughout the country thoroughly through the block development offices. Thousands and thousands of pamphlets must be printed and given to the block development offices for distribution among the people so that the people can come to know about the new policy, and the policy statement which I have suggested if Government agree to it, must be given wide publicity, so that there may be a zeal among the public to sell the foodgrains to Government. That will by itself make this policy a success.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapurum) I thank you for giving me this opportunity ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But only seven minutes.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Six minutes are enough for me.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. I want to co-operate with you so that next time I can get

seven minutes more. I want to speak only on one subject. I am not going to touch the vast subject of the production, storage, distribution and re-sale of foodgrains. I would like to draw the attention of the House today to a forgetten subject, namely panchayati raj and community development.

There were days when the whole of India was buzzing with enthusiasm for community development, and even persons from foreign countries used to come to India to see what wonderful work India was doing at that time in this regard. Ever since the introduction of panchayati raj in 1959, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were the two States which have done excellent work in this sphere. In course of time, the whole country has adopted more or less panchayati raj and community development. There was a time when the whole country looked to the panchayati raj institutions to get some inspiration for every item of development.

Panchayati raj was considered as grass-root democracy and since all the people living in a village are brought together and they sit in the panchayati raj institutions and also discuss their problems in the gram panchayats, they thought that the community as a whole would try to build up a new society and also do everything possible to improve its economy.

Sir, there was at a time, two lakh villages completely covered with panchayati institutions and about 98 per cent of the population were involved, physically, mentally and morally in running these institutions. There were 3,300 panchayat samitis working very efficiently and almost 281 zila parishads were functioning as more or less institutions which were not merely for administrative purposes but both for developmental and administrative purposes. In those days, each individual without any reference to his caste or creed, wealth or poverty, education or otherwise, was impelled to come forward and help in building a culvert, a road, a bridge, or a school or a hut or a temple and so on, so much so that people's voluntary donation not only in the form of money and in kind but also their own free labour was available.

All of a sudden, somehow or other, something happened, and people thought there was something wrong. It was no doubt to some extent true that panchayati raj institutions were captured by those who were powerful in the villages, so much so that they began to use the panchati raj not to improve the lot of the people but to improve the lot of the so-called rich and the so-called privileged. But a mistake like this is bound to happen in country like India where we are divided in the name of creed, caste and even sometimes regions. But a good think like this should not have been ignored and sometimes, if I can use the word, completely shelved. Therefore, I appeal to the Government once again to see that the panchayati raj system as well as community development are brought into existence so that we can take up the threads where we left them and in the course of the next four to five years we can make India self-sufficient and more powerful than it is today.

One word more and I shall finish because I want to keep the promise that I made to you. Recently, there was a conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad Organisation

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

which was presided over by my good friend Mr. De, and was inaugurated by the President of India, Dr V. V. Giri Mr. F A. Ahmed, the Minister in charge, also participated in it. There was a powerful message sent by our Prime Minister. All this indicates that there are bright and better days for panchayati raj. I appeal to the Minister in charge to see that panchayati raj and community development are not left to languish and die an unnatural death but to see that they are brought in once again in full swing

Another point is, we are thinking of a number of programmes such as take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, removal of poverty, *garibi hatao*, and we want to see that more employment is generated, and again we are thinking about providing occupation to the educated unemployed For all these things there cannot be any other remedy except panchayati raj which should be fully geared and must be done in its own way

In this connection, I submit that the Constitution must be changed Today the panchayati raj and community development are more or less a burden on the States, sometimes they encourage them, sometimes they discourage them. Instead of that, let it be a concurrent subject and let the Centre also participate with the States and see that efforts are made so that we shall be able to build a new community

One word more and I have done There is a lake called Kulleru lake in West Godavari district It has several hundreds of thousands of acres and has great potential. Rich landlords are occupying the whole land and make, hay while the sun shines I think the hon Minister must have gone and seen its potential Crores of rupees worth land, water and fish are gobbled up if I may use that word, by powerful people, and they do not allow the poor people to cultivate or benefit by this lake. Wherever there is any suffering, the Harijan comes first. Even yesterday in Rajasthan there were events which substantiate what I say, I am not going into that now due to shortage of time Kuller lake must be immediately taken over by the Central Government and converted into a State farm.

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह रावत (महेन्द्रगढ़) एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा की मांग हाउस के सामने पेश है । चार इसके महकमे है, एग्रिकल्चर, फूड कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट और कोआपरेटिव्ज । मैं एक किसान हूं अगर किसान के जो ख्यालात आखिरी दो महकमो के बारे में हैं उनको मैं आधे मिनट में अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं । कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट और कोआपरेटिव बहुत बड़ा धोखा है किसान के साथ, कम्प्लीट फाड है । इन महकमो के जरिये किसानो की सारी जत्थेबन्दी होमोजिनिटी, उनकी ईमानदारी, सबको तोड़कर रख दिया गया है । किसान को करप्ट कर दिया गया है । आपस मे गाव-गाव मे लोगो को लड़ा दिया गया है और जो अख्तियारात है वे सारे सरकारी अफसरो के हाथ मे हैं । किसान को इस मे कुछ भी हिस्सा नही मिलता है । कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट की 5 करोड की डिमाडज हैं । अगर यह रुपया बिजली पैदा करने मे, नहरें निकालने मे या गरीबो मे भी बांट दिया जाए तो ज्यादा फायदा होगा बजाय इसके कि इस महकमे को कायम रखा जाए ।

यही हाल कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का है । कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट और पंचायती राज का काम सिवाय इसके कुछ नहीं है कि जो हां में हां नहीं मिलाता है उस का बस्ता उठा कर भंगवालो, उसके खिलाफ इनक्वायरी करा लो । जो पंचायत सरकार की मर्जी के मुताबिक नहीं चलती है, राय नहीं देती है या

जिनवाती है उसको सस्पेंड कर दो, सुपरसीड कर दो । सरकार मे सारे अख्त्यारात लिए हुए हैं । चाहे जिस पंचायत को वह तोड़ सकती है । कानून तबदील किये जा रहे हैं। सब ताकत अपने हाथ मे ली जा रही है । यहा तक कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर लगाने की भी तजवीजें स्टेटस मे हो रही है । पचायत को तोड़ कर अपनी मर्जी का आदमी वहां लगा दो जो सारी पंजायत को लूट कर खा जाए और कामन लैंडज का मालिक बन कर बैठ जाये । इस तरह का पंचायती राज लोगों को नही चाहिए । यह मसा पचायती राज का था भी नहीं । लेकिन आज इसी तरीके मे मे चल रही हैं ।

जहा तक कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है, सहकारी योजना का ताल्लुक है अफसर तथा अन्य पदाधिकारी जो होते है, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के अन्दर जो रकम होती है सब मिलकर खा जाते हैं, यही सहकारी योजना है । जो कभी कर्जा नही लेते हैं, उनके जाली दस्तखत करके पैसा खा जाते हैं । यह एक हकीकत है ।

एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने फूड की ट्रेड को अपने हाथ मे लिया है। मुझे इस मे कोई एतराज नही है । मैं इसकी हिमायत करता हू । मोटी अकल का किसान यह सोचता है कि व्यापारी जो सैकडो साल से उसकी खाल उतार रहा था वह अगर आज चीख रहा है तो इस मे कुछ न कुछ किसान का भला जरूर है । अब किसान को व्यापारी की जगह सरकार लूटना शुरु कर दे तो इस बात पर मुझे सख्त एतराज होगा । मुझे डर भी इसी का है । कभी व्यापारी ने ठीक दाम किसान को नही दिए । जब होलसेल फूड ट्रेड व्यापारियो के हाथ मे थी उस वक्त फूड कारपोरेशन के अफसर और व्यापारी मिल कर खाते थे । मंडियो मे व्यापारियो ने कभी भी प्रोक्योरमेंट की मिनिमम प्राइस से ज्यादा किसी भी मंडी मे एक पैसा भी ज्यादा प्राइस किसान को नही दी । यह रिकार्ड है । कम भाव मे खरीद कर सरकार को ऊंचे दामो मे बेचते थे । सुबह से शाम तक किसान को परेशान किया जाता था, तग किया जाता था। अब आपको एक बात का अध्यन रखना होगा । अब अगर किसान को ठीक दाम नही मिले तो इसकी सीधी जिम्मेदारी आप पर होगी। अब आप नही कह सकेंगे कि मडी भाव कम है और हम ज्यादा दे रहे हैं दो तीन रुपये । किसान तब पैदा करेगा जब उसको इसेंटिव प्राइस मिलेगी । आज बगैर सिचाई पैदा होने वाली ज्वार का भाव 155 रुपया क्विंटल है, बाजरे का 160, मक्की का 125 और, जानवरो के खाने की चीज ज्वार का भी 125 लेकिन गेहू आप खरीदना चाहते हैं 76 रुपये क्विन्टल मे । आप बताए कि कौन गेहू पैदा करेगा, कौन इनको देगा, ? गेहू की पैदावार करने के तरीके आप दूसरे देशो मे सीखे उन्हा से आप गेहू मागते या मगवाते है। कनाडा जैसे देश मे अगर गेहू की फसल ज्यादा हो जाती है तो सरकार खडी खेती मे आग लगवा देती है और इसके लिए कई मिलियन डालर किसानो को देती है, फसल को बरबाद कर देती है ताकि भाव न गिरे । यहा किसानो को लूटने की कोशिश की जाती है । इसको आप रोकें । आप एलान करे कि गेहू का दाम, किसान को इतना दिया जायेगा कि किसान गेहू पैदा करे शौक के साथ । एक और चीज किसान को बरदाश्त नही होगी । लैवी का जो तरीका है, किसान से जबरदस्ती अनाज वसूल करने का जो तरीका है, यह नही चलेगा । किसान अपनी मर्जी से बेचे और चाहे जिस को बेचे । अगर किसान का ज्यादा भाव मे बिकता है तो बेचे किसी और को और नही बिकता है तो बेचे सरकार को । किसान को छूट होनी चाहिए ।

आज एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री पर इस देश का सब से बडा बोझ है । जहां तक फूड का बोझ ताल्लुक है, हिन्दुस्तान की सौ फीसदी जनता को खिलाना उस की जिम्मेदारी है । इसके

[श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

अलावा किसान के मयारेजिन्दगी को ऊपर उठाना और गावो की हालत को सुधारना भी उस के प्राबजेक्टिवज हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की अस्सी फीसदी जनता देहात मे बसती है। इस मिनिस्ट्री को उसके लिए भी कुछ करना है।

यह मिनिस्ट्री भी बडी मजबूत है। उसकी अहमियत के मुताबिक ही उसके मिनिस्टर हैं। पूरी टीम है मिनिस्टर्ज की। सीनियर मिनिस्टर फखरुद्दीन अहमद साहब है। वह बडे भले हैं, सबके लिए दुआ-ए-खैर करते रहते हैं। शिन्दे साहब तो अपने ऊपर पानी का कतरा भी नही ठन्डने देते हैं। और प्राफेसर साहब को डबल "शेर" है। यह "शेर" भी है और "सिंह" भी हैं और शायद उन के नाम की वजह से ही उन को एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री मे शामिल किया गया है।

लेकिन मसला यह है कि जितना कुछ ये मिनिस्टर साहबान कर सकते हैं या करने रहे है। प्रोफेसर साहब तो साडो की नस्ल बढाने मे लगे हुए है। अगर उन को कहे कि गाय खत्म हो रही है और आप साडो की नस्ल बढाने म लगे हुए है तो उन का जवाब एक ही होता है कि मेरे नाम के पीछे मत जाओ, मैं तो खालिस सब्जीखोर हू। वह गाय को नही बचा सके। शिन्दे साहब इस महकमे के मुताल्लिक खूब जानते हैं। मैं समझता हू कि अब तक जितने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हुए है, इस महकमे के बारे मे वाकफियत शिन्दे साहब से ज्यादा किसी को नही रही है। लेकिन यह किसान के लिए कितना कर सकते है या लडसकते हैं, इस मे मुझे शक है। चूकि वह खुद भी किसान हैं, इस लिए वह सच बात कहने से घबराते है। वह डरते हैं कि कही कोई मोटिव इम्प्यूट न करे।

यह मिनिस्ट्री बहुत बडी है, लेकिन किसान को जो चाहिए वह इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास नही है। किसान को चाहिए बीज, लेकिन बीज इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास नही है—और अगर है, तो उस मैक्सिकन गेहू का बीज है, जिस की रोटी ठीक नहीं बनती है, जिसको हिन्दुस्तान मे कोई पसन्द नही करता है। देसी फार्म व्हीट की कीमत 82 रुपये मुकर्रर की जा रही है, लेकिन उसके बीज नहीं मिलते हैं। जो संस्था बीज पैदा करने वाली है—इडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च, उसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री के बजट में 35 करोड रुपये की रकम मांगी गई है। इस भारी रकम से नहर निकालते या ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए देते। रिसर्च होनी चाहिए, लेकिन यहां क्या होता है कि गमलो मे, ग्लास हाउसिज मे, थोडी-थोडी फसल उगाते हैं, उस पर तजुर्बा करते हैं और उस का एप्लिकेशन करते हैं सैकडो एकड के हिसाब से।

इस गवर्नमेंट के ख्याल मे किसान बहुत खुशहाल हो गया है और उस को हर जगह ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन नजर आता है। लेकिन मै कहना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट के स्टेट फार्म्ज तो बहुत बडे बडे है। उन मे ट्रेक्टर्ज की कमी नही है। नहर का पानी सब से पहले वहां मिलता है और सब से ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल वहा लगे हुए है। सारा फर्टलाइजर वहा झोंका जाता है। लेकिन इन सब बातो के बावजूद एक भी स्टेट फार्म ऐसा नही है, जो नकसान पर न चल रहा हो—सब घाटे पर चल रहे हैं। अगर बडे बडे स्टेट फार्म्ज लास पर चल रहे है, तो किसान से कैसे यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वह थोडी थोडी जमीन पर सारे इनपुट्स मुहैया करके फायदा उठा ले?

यह मिनिस्ट्री किसान को ट्रैक्टर नही दिला सकती क्योंकि वह महकमा मिनिस्ट्री आफ हैवी इडस्ट्रीज के पास है। वह किसान को फर्टलाइजर नही दिला सकती क्योंकि वह महकमा मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम एण्ड

कैमिकल्ज के पास है। यह मिनिस्ट्री फर्टीलाइजर फैक्टरीज को चालू नहीं कर सकती है। आज उन में इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का चालीस से पचास परसेंट ही प्राडक्शन के लिए यूटिलाइज हो रहा है। जहां उन की कैपेसिटी साढ़े तीन मिलियन टन की है, वहां मुश्किल से डेढ़ मिलियन टन नाइट्रोजन और आधा मिलियन टन से कम फासफेट पैदा किया जा रहा है। आज हमारे मुल्क को 11 मिलियन टन खाद की जरूरत है, लेकिन उस की इतनी कमी है कि नजर ही नहीं आता।

ये लोग जापान से मुकाबला करते हैं, लेकिन इस देश का खाद का पर-कैपिटा कनजम्पशन जापान का 147वां हिस्सा है। हमारी गेहूं की यील्ड मिश्र जैसे देश से भी आधी है और खाद की पर-एकड़ कनजम्पशन भी उससे आधी है।

इस के अलावा इरिगेशन और बिजली भी इस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में नहीं है। अब उल्टी गंगा बहाने की बात हो रही है। ये लोग यू० पी० में पानी नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन गंगा को पहाड़ पर चढ़ा कर दक्षिण तक ले जायंगे। यह गवर्नमेंट बीस साल में देश भर में सिर्फ आठ मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन को ईरीगेट कर पाई है। बिजली में से किसान को सिर्फ 10 परसेंट मिलती है।

किसान को जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, यह मिनिस्ट्री उन्हें नहीं दिला सकती है। वह उन्हें मिट्टी के तेल नहीं दिला सकती है। सस्ता कपड़ा नहीं दिला सकती। शूगर के बारे में तो बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है किसानों के साथ इन्साफी मुल्क हो रहा है। शूगर का महकमा इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। देहात में शूगर एक आदमी को 200 ग्राम के हिसाब से मिलती है, जब कि शहर में 400 ग्राम के हिसाब से।

अगर यह मिनिस्ट्री किसान का भला चाहती है, किसान को ऊपर उठाना चाहती है, तो वह उस की जरूरियात की तरफ भी ध्यान दे। किसानों को लकड़ी, तेल, सीमेंट खाद, व बिजली की कमी है। उस पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। जमीन बाट कर, जंगलों को कटवा कर और गोबर को चूल्हों में जलवा कर यह न समझें कि किसान की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. India is a vast country with 80 per cent of its people engaged in agriculture. It had just attained self-sufficiency in food production. But, unfortunately for us, due to the adverse weather conditions and the consequent drought and shortage of water and power, accompanied by shortage of fertilizers, the food production this year was very much below the target. In order to make up the loss, emergency food production schemes have been launched throughout the country, including improvement of minor irrigation projects, and food is imported from abroad. Then, to combat the rise in prices, the distribution of foodgrains through the public distribution system has been stepped up by intensive procurement

The State Governments have already started taking over the wholesale trade in rice and wheat In most of the States wholesale trade in wheat has already been taken over. As a result of that the price of wheat has come down in most of the States and in some States it has remained steady.

Coming to land reforms, after the abolition of zamindari and the princely States the feudal system came to an end. But the big landlords and farmers retained thousands of acres of land in their possession and cultivated them with the assistance of the landless labourers. Land reform is one of the methods by which we can

[Shri K. Pradhani]

expect that some land can be distributed to the landless labourers. The Central Government have laid down some guidelines in this connection which were approved by the Chief Ministers' Conference on the 23rd July 1972. Under those guidelines the ceiling on land for a family is 10 to 18 standard acres. The best land in a State with assured irrigation, which is capable of yielding at least two crops a year, is supposed to have 10—18 acres of land. The "family" is described as husband and wife with three minor children, etc.

After issuing the instructions to the State Governments, some of the State Governments have introduced Bill to amend the Land Reforms Acts according to the guidance of the Centre But it is noticed that some States are very rigid, not to come down from 18 standard acres and some other States are very reluctant to go beyond 10 standard acres The definition of "family" varies in various States according to the choice of the State Government. In one State, a major son who is authorised to retain land upto a maximum of one ceiling is not authorised to retain any land in another State Under the circumstances, with the various devations from the guidelines of the Centre, there will be a lot of disparities between the land reforms of one State from another State So, I would request the hon. Minister to be very strict and not to allow any of the State Governments to deviate from the guide-lines given by the Centre.

Then, I come to in-puts and machinery. In our country, most of the parts of our agricultural land are without irrigation and without agricultural machinery Most of the lands are sloppy and hilly. Tractors are not best suited to them. Machinery is also not used properly there because of the high and low levels of the land Agro-industries which are being financed by the Centre deal with machinery. Before the tractors go into these low and sloppy areas, it is the duty of the Government to see that bull-dozers are used to level those lands. Then only the tractors can be used there. I hope, the Centre will assist the agro-industries of the backward States to come to the level of developed States.

Due to the indiscriminate cutting of the jungles the rainfall of our country is reduced from day to day and the fertility of the soil is also reduced. I request the hon. Minister to have planned afforestation to attract better rainfall in our country and to see that the sub-soil and under-ground water is best utilised

Coming to pilot projects of Tribal Development, there are six pilot projects in our country which are functioning since 1971-72 They are located in various parts of the country According to the present policy of the Government, the backward areas of tribals are to get first prioity or the attention of the Govenment. I find that naked tribals residing in remote corners of Koraput district. I feel some more pilot projects are opened for the benefit of the tribal people in those aeas.

Lastly, I want to say a word about drought conditions prevailing in our country, specially, in our State which is a tribal and a very poor State There is no popular Government in the State It is now under the direct control of the President and the Agriculture Ministry at the Centre which is in-charge of agriculture, allotment of funds and all these things, to relieve the starving conditions of people, to release as much funds as possible under the crash programme and other things. I request the hon. Minister to take pains to have more funds released for this State.

श्री छोटे लाल (बैस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। फिर भी मैं कुछ अपने विचार अवश्य रखना चाहता हूं। विगत वर्ष 1972 की प्रथम छमाही में सरकार की तरफ से यह एलान किया गया था इस सदन के अंदर कि हमारा मुल्क खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया और अब किसी दूसरे मुल्क से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नही है। मगर खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक सूखे की स्थिति ऐसी आई कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में सूखे के कारण गल्ले की कमी हो गई और जिन प्रान्तों में गल्ले की अधिकता थी वहा से लेकर के कमी वाले क्षेत्रो की पूर्ति की गई जिस से सारे देश मे अनाज की कमी हो गई। फलस्वरूप हमें दूसरे मुल्क से लगभग 20 लाख टन अनाज मंगाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा और इस कमी को देखते हुए ही सरकार को यह भी कदम उठाना पड़ा कि अनाज का और खास तौर से गेहू का ट्रेड सरकार ने अपने हाथ मे इसीलिए लिया कि अनाज की कमी है। अनाज की कमी की वजह से जो व्यापारी वर्ग मूल्यों को मनमाना ढग से बढ़ा कर के देश के तमाम गरीब लोगो को और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगो को परेशान कर रहे थे, मनमानी कीमत पर उनको अनाज बेच रहे थे और उन का एक प्रकार से शोषण कर रहे थे, इसलिए यह कदम सरकार ने उठाया।

उस का मैं समर्थन करता हू और चाहता हूं कि देश के वे नागरिक जो गरीब है जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग है और जो कर्मचारी वर्ग के लोग हैं वह ऐसे राजनीतिक दलो के बहकाय में न आवे कि यह जो गल्ले के ट्रेड के टेक ओवर की स्कीम लागू की गई है उस के विपरीत जाये। उन के बहकावे में आने की कतई जरूरत नहीं है। यह उन्ही की भलाई के लिए कदम उठाया गया है। साथ ही साथ बहुत से किसानो को भी भड़काया जा रहा है कि वह किसान सरकार को गल्ला न दें ताकि यह स्कीम फेल हो जाय। उस के लिए भी कई बार यहां पर प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है और मैं यह कहूगा कि किसानो की भलाई के लिए ही यह कदम उठाया गया है। अभी-अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया है कि किसानो को जो पहले व्यापारी लोग परेशान करते थे उन परेशानियो को देखते हुए यह कदम उठाया गया है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसानो की भलाई के लिए ही सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है।

अब यह देखना है कि आखिर एक झटका कभी मुल्क मे सूखे का पड़ गया या कही बाढ़ आ गई, कही प्राकृतिक आपदा आ गई तो उस के कारण देश में अनाज की कमी हो गयी, ऐसी हालत मे सरकार को यह देखना होगा कि हमेशा हमशा के लिए यह समस्या कैसे हल हो? मैं जहा तक समझता हूं हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और कोई कारण नही है कि अनाज की कमी यहा पर हो। मेरी समझ मे यहा की कृषि की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल गलत है और वह इस प्रकार कि जो खेती करना जानते हैं उनके पास खेत नही हैं। जो खेत मे रात दिन काम करते है वह मजदूर के रूप मे काम करते है। अगर खेत उनको दे दिया जाय जो वास्तव मे काम करते हैं खेत में तो मैं समझता हू कि ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सकता है। आज देखा क्या जाता है कि जो लोग दूसरी जगह काम करते है उन के पास बड़े बड़े खेतो के पट्टे लिखे हुए हैं और वह कभी भी स्वय खेती नही करते। कभी खेत में उतरते भी नही है। वह करते क्या हैं कि अपने खेतो को लगान पर और अधिया पर उठा देते है। वह जो लगान पर या अधिया पर खेत लेते हैं वह उस मे कोई अच्छी खाद वगैरह नही डालते, ना उसमे रासायनिक बीज डालते हैं। और ना ही उस मे ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं, पानी की सिचाई भी कम करते हैं। इसलिये कि उनको इस बात का भय रहता है कि अगले वर्ष उन को यह खेत मिले या न मिले। यह

[श्री छोटे लाल]

एक ऐसी चीज है जो हमारे उत्पादन मे बहुत बड़ी बाधक है। इसी कारण से हमारे देश में गल्ले का उत्पादन कम होता है। आज थोड़े से लोगो के हाथो में बडे बडे खेत है। वे लोग ही अनुसन्धान किये गये नये नये बीजो का, नये नये औजारो का उपयोग करते है–प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इन बडे बडे खेत मालिको को रहने दे और वे ही अनाज की कमी की पूर्ति करे या सब को साथ लेकर चले ?

मै आप को बतलाना चाहता हू—यदि देश की नीयत इस मामले मे खराब है तो बरकत कभी नही आ सकती। यह देश हमेशा अनाज की कमी से परेशान रहेगा। करोडो खत मजदूर खेतो मे काम करता है, लेकिन उन की तरफ ध्यान नही दिया जाता। जब कभी खेत मजदूरो की बात उठती है—मै आप को बतलाना चाहता हू, यदि वे लोग किसी कारखाने मे काम करते होते, तो उन्हे बहुत सी सुविधाये मिलती, लेकिन इन खेत मजदूरो को क्या मिलता है ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै एक नया सदस्य हू, मैने पिछले दो सालो मे देखा है, अनेको बार सदस्यो ने इस बात को यहां पर उठाया है—खेत मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता और वे आज भी भूमिहीन बने हुए है। उन को जो मजदूरी मिलती है, वह ऐसी मिलती है कि एक समय खा सकते हैं और दूसरे समय के लिये झीकते है। ऐसी स्थिति मे वे क्या काम करेंगे। जो आदमी भूखा रहेगा, वह बजाय हल को गहरा चलाने के केवल लाइन ही खींचेगा, क्योकि वह कमजोर है, उस मे शक्ति नहीं है, उसे पूरा खाना नहीं मिलता है, पूरी मजदूरी नही मिलती है, वह हमेशा मानसिक चिन्ताओ में व्याप्त रहता है, परेशान रहता है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि वह खेतो में काम करने वाले मजदूरो की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे।

मैंने 22 दिसम्बर, 1972 को जब शेडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी और समाज कल्याण मंत्री प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब उस बहस का जवाब दे रहे थे, एक प्रश्न पूछा था—खेती मे काम करने वाले मजदूर अधिकतर शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उन की समस्याओं के बारे में मैंने जब कभी कोई बात रखी तो कृषि मंत्रालय कहता है कि यह समाज कल्याण की बात है, उन से कहिए। समाज कल्याण से जब कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की बात है, उन से कहिए। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि ये अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर हैं–ऐसी स्थिति मे लोग क्या करे ? आज जितने मजदूर हैं, उतने ही मालिक हैं, मालिको का सगठन अलग है, वे लोग जबरदस्त हैं और खेत मे काम करने वाले मजदूर कमजोर हैं। इस लिए ये खेत मजदूर अपना सगठन नही बना पाते और उन के बीच में हमारे कार्यकर्ता भी नही जा पाते, न ही उन के पास धन है कि वे कार्यकर्ताओ को सतुष्ट कर सके। इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब से किया था और उन्होने कहा था कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार कर रही है। इस लिए मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें। मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि उन के काम करने के घन्टे निश्चित किये जायें। सुबह से शाम तक रात-दिन उन को काम करना पडता है, इस लिए उन के काम करने की अवधि निर्धारित कीजिए। मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि उन के लिए न्यूनतम वेतन आवश्यकता के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाए।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं कृषि तथा खाद्य मत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. Most of the people in our country, in one way or another, are connected with agriculture. In India most of the working people are agricultural labourers. Therefore, the economic prosperity of our country depends upon how much progress we achieve in agriculture In short, the basic factor of India's prosperity is agricltural prosperity and it is a fact.

Looking into the Budget you will find that the Finance Minister emphasised the need for achieving self-sufficiency in the food front. 80 per cent of our cultivable land depend upon rains. Only 20 per cent of our cultivable land gets irrigation facilities. This was stated by the Finance Minister. He emphasised the need, therefore, for increasing irrigation facilities. He also said that dry farming techniques should be evolved These things are said in his Budget Speech

But if we look at the approach to the Fifth Plan we will be disappointed. The total rate of growth envisaged is 5 5 per cent. The rate of growth envisaged in agricultural is only 3.97 per cent. Out of the total outlay the amount earmarked for agriculture is only 19 per cent. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the amount earmarked for agriculture was to the order of 20 per cent. In short, in the agricultural sector in the Fifth Plan the total allotment is less by one per cent in so far as allotment is concerned. That is the painful state of affairs that we see today. To establish a strong economic condition in the country certainly we have to give more importance to the agricultural sector and more allotment should be made.

As I mentioned earlier, 80 per cent of our cultivable land depends on rains. There are many major rivers in our country which are not harnessed to the fullest possible extent Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government have done anything decisive in this matter. Medium small-scale and major irrigation facilities should be increased by the Government. Underground water resources should be fully utilised. So far nothing has been done in this direction. Right from the north to south there should be a chain of tube-wells. Only through increasing irrigation facilities we can achieve anything in this field.

I would like to point out one more thing. As far as research is concerned it has a dominant role to play in agriculture. We have not made much headway in this field. Under the guidance of Dr. Swaminathan many research workers have been educated in the agricultural field. But most of these workers confine their work to wheat only. Even the Green Revolution was confined to wheat only. In Bengal and other eastern States and in most of the States in South India the staple food of the people is rice Research work should be extended to other foodgrains also.

In Kerala the Government has undertaken a major scheme called the Kuttanad Development Scheme for increasing rice production. We want liberal help from the Central Government. Unless help comes certainly we cannot make much progress in this.

Research should not be confied to foodgrains only. It should be extended to cash crops and commercial crops such as pepper, cardamom and other things. As far as Kerala is concerned, coconut is a major cash crop. In my constituency—Peermade—pepper is the most important commerical crop. It brings foreign exchange to our country. But the pepper crop there is withering away because of a disease. In spite of many attempts on research we have not been able to remove the disease. Pepper is known as "black gold". The Central Government must

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

do something in the matter and root out the disease.

Ginger is another cash crop in that area. That also has been affected by a disease. The Government must take immediate action to save the crop from this disease.

Sir, in Calicut, in the northern part of Kerala, the Development Council for Spices is functioning. But this Council, I am told, is going to be wound up. The Department of Agriculture has already taken some steps to wind up this Council. I came to know about it from a letter written by the Development Council. I got a letter from them. This is a very sad state of affairs. The Department of Agriculture should not take this action.

As far as agriculture is concerned, marginal and small-scale farmers should be given more encouragement. The Government should give more help to them. More credit facilities, more agricultural implements and more fertiliser should be provided to them Then only we can increase production

Surplus land is being distributed to the landless in certain States. In Kerala we have a scheme to distribute land among the landless agricultural labourers. Only those people who will carry out agricultural operations should be given the land and others should not be given The Government should also give all facilities to those people and encourage them. As far as the agriculture is concerned we must accept the principle "sow less and reap more". That should be our motto.

15.00 hrs.

श्री बमराव अकुलवार (गुलबर्गा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और साथ ही साथ अपने विचारों को भी सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। भारत एक महान कृषि प्रधान देश है जिस में 75 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्वाह करते है। लेकिन उन को अपनी खेती के लिए मौनसून पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है जो बिलकुल गैर-यकीनी है जिस की वजह से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स और छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम अपने हाथ में लिया जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन को आबपाशी मिले। 1951 के अन्दर 588 प्रोजेक्ट्स जो लिये गये इन में से 12 साल के अन्दर 361 प्रोजेक्ट्स ही खत्म हुए हैं जिसकी वजह से आज यह कहा जा सकता है कि 10.9 मिलियन हैक्टेयर्स जमीन को जेरे आब लाया गया है। जब कि देश के अन्दर जल सम्पत्ति बहुत है और उस को हम काम मे नहीं ला रहे हैं तो जो हमारी गति है, जो तरक्की हुई है मैं समझता हूं कि वह बिलकुल सुस्त रफ्तार मे हुई है। इस को तेज होना चाहिए क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की इकानामी खेती पर निर्भर है। खेती की तरक्की से ही हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की है और इस के लिए जरूरत की तरक्की होना जरुरी है। लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

जहां तक प्रोडक्सन का सवाल है कहा जाता है कि 1951 मे जो 500 लाख टन पैदावार थी वह आजकल 1100 लाख टन हो गई है। लेकिन जितनी तरक्की जितना इजाफा पैदावार मे होना चाहिए था वह नही हुआ। जो जमीन के अन्दर पोटेंशियलिटी है उससे फायदा नही उठाया गया।

साथ ही साथ किसानो के लिए जो सुविधाये दी जा रही है, किसान की हालत पहले ऐसी थी जैसी कि एक कहावत है कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान कर्जे मे जन्म लेता है, कर्जे मे उस की परवरिश होती है और कर्जे में ही मर जाता है, लेकिन इस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से बहुत सारी चीजें की गयीं, और खास कर मैं यह कहूंगा कि 1970 में जो 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया जिस से कि छोटे किसानों को कर्जा आसानी से मिले, वह हमारा मकसद पूरा नहीं हुआ, और तजुर्बा यही बताता है कि छोटे किसानों

को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है बल्कि बड़े बड़े किसान उससे फायदा उठा रहे हैं और ज्यादा दौलतमन्द होते जा रहे हैं। कानून की पेचीदगियों में एक सीधा सादा किसान नहीं पड़ सकता, उस के लिए वह मुमकिन नहीं है कि वह सारे कागजात बैंक के सामने पेश कर सके, इस वास्ते उन को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। जिस तरह से बकाया रवेन्यू वसूल किया जाता है उस तरीके से जो भी बैंक का कर्जा है, उस को उसी तरह से 10 एकड़ अगर उस की जमीन है तो पहले उस का वैल्यूएशन किया जाय, इसके लिए हर जिले में वैल्यूएशन अफसर मुकर्रर किये जाये, और उसके वैल्यूएशन के आधार पर जो भी कीमत उन की जमीन की हो सकती है, मान लीजिए कि फ़ी एकड़ 1,000 रु० की कीमत है तो 10,000 रु० का वैल्युएशन सर्टिफ़िकेट अगर किसान बैंक मैनेजर के पास पेश करे तो उस को पासबुक दे दी जाए कि उस का क्रेडिट 10,000 रु० का है और जब चाहे वह रुपया ले सके। लेकिन ऐसा नही किया जा रहा है। बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, लेकिन छोटे किसानो को उस से लाभ नही हुआ है। इस लिए इस मे सुधार होना चाहिए, कानून को बदलना चाहिए ताकि छोटे किसान इस का फायदा उठा सकें जिस से मालदार लोगों के दरवाजे उन को खटखटाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

जहां तक चीनी का सवाल है उस के बारे में सारे देश के अन्दर आप ने एक पौलिसी बना रखी है कि 70 फ़ीसदी चीनी कंट्रोल्ड है और 30 फ़ीसदी डी-कंट्रोल्ड है। लेकिन 70 फ़ीसदी चीनी नही मिलती है लेकिन 30 फ़ीसदी शुगर हमेशा मिलती है। इस के माने यह हैं कि जो आपकी शुगर पौलिसी है वह ठीक नही है। जितने भी व्यापारी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं या फ़ेयर प्राइस शोप्स हैं वे सारी की सारी चीनी का ब्लैक मार्केट कर रहे हैं। इस को बदलना चाहिए या तो आप सारी चीनी डी-कंट्रोल्ड कर दीजिए, या सारी की सारी कंट्रोल्ड कर दीजिए। जब तक इस नीति में कोई सुधार न हो तब तक शुगर का वितरण आप करें और अगर आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो चीनी को भी-कंट्रोल्ड कर दीजिए। लेकिन अभी जो दुधारी तलवार है यह लोगों को तकलीफ़ दे रही है। और खास कर जहां अकाल है, सूखा है, वहां पर कोई आदमी चीनी नही लेता है, वहां की सारी चीनी ब्लैक मार्केट मे जा रही है। मै चाहूंगा कि इस ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं फौरेस्ट के बारे मे भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा, नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर की ओर से यह सिफारिश की गयी है कि हर सूबे के अन्दर एक फौरेस्ट कोरपोरेशन होनी चाहिए, उस को कर्जा दिया जाएगा और उस के तहत अफ़ौरेस्टेशन के काम लिये जायेंगे। इस सिलसिले में मैसूर सरकार ने कर्नाटक फ़ौरेस्ट कौरपोरेशन बनाया है जिस के तहत पेपर और पल्प की फ़ैक्ट्री बनाना चाहते है। उस के वास्ते उन को कम से कम 5 करोड़ रु० का कर्जा देना चाहिए ताकि हर एक जिले के अन्दर, जहां कही भी जंगलात है उस से फ़ौरेस्ट बेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज बनायी जायें जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद मे मजदूरो को लगा सकें और उस का लाभ लोगों को मिल सके।

इस के साथ साथ ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कौरपोरेशन के तहत हर जिले के अन्दर ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज का कारखाना होना जरूरी है।

लैंड रिफार्म के तहत जमीनों के टुकड़े किये जा रहे हैं। टुकड़े करने के साथ साथ

[श्री धर्मराव अकलपुरकर]

जब तक आप छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर नहीं बनायेंगे, अच्छा बीज सप्लाई नहीं करेंगे एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज का कारखाना हर जिले में नहीं खोलेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि लैंड रिफार्म्स से फायदा नहीं होगा। एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज से लोगों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने की सख्त जरूरत है।

हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक एक एग्रिकल्चरल स्कूल का होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। देश में 75 फीसदी लोग जराअत पेशा हैं। आज पुराने खेती के जो तरीके थे उनको नजरंदाज करके मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग पर जोर दिया जा रहा है खेती को माडर्नाइज किया जा रहा है, इसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि लोगों को इसकी तालीम भी दी जाए ताकि वे पैदावार बढ़ा सकें इन तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करके। इसके लिए हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक एग्रिकल्चरल स्कूल का होना निहायत जरूरी है।

इसी तरह से मैसूर में मैं एक एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी की मांग करता हूं। वह भी बहुत जरूरी है।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो गेहूं खरीदा जा रहा है इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिए होगा। 1 लाख 60 हजार के करीब कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज देश में हैं जिन में से मैं समझता हूं कि तकरीबन 50 परसेंट बिलकुल करप्ट हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा ब्लैकमार्केट वे करना चाहती हैं। जिस तरह से आपने प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए एक मशीनरी बना रखी है, स्टोरेज के लिए दूसरी बना रखी है उसी तरह से आपको डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए भी अलग से एक मशीनरी बनानी चाहिए। अगर सरकार फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर इसके लिए डिपेंड करेगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक धोखा होगा और लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलेगा। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी जितनी हैं उनके खिलाफ इनक्वायरी की जाए और उन में अगर कोई गलत साबित हो जाए तो न सिर्फ उनका लाइसेंस रद्द किया जाए बल्कि उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा भी दी जाए।

श्री अम्बिका चरण बक्षी (जाजपुर): आज के जमाने में आदमी की सबसे पहली जरूरत खाद्यान्न की है और खाद्यान्न पैदा करने के लिए जमीन का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जमीन पर किसका अधिकार होना चाहिए? उसका होना चाहिए जो खेती करता है। जो उत्पादन करता है। जो उत्पादन करता है उसके हाथ में आज जमीन नहीं है। जमीन उनके पास है जो बड़े आदमी हैं, पैसे वाले हैं और वे शोषक वर्ग में शामिल हैं। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, एम० एल० ए० तथा राजनीतिक लोगों के हाथ में आज भी बहुत जमीन पड़ी हुई है आदिवासी, हरिजन आदि जो एम पी हैं या एम० एल० ए० हैं उनके पास भी जमीन होगी लेकिन बहुत कम। दूसरों के पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है। स्वेच्छा से वे जमीन छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। जब कानून बन जायेगा तभी किसी की जमीन ली जा सकेगी। मिनिस्टर, एम पी, एम एल ए सभी कहते हैं कि जमीन जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है उनको मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन कोई अपने आप उनको देना नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी वालों के पास भी बहुत है और विरोधी पार्टी वालों के पास भी बहुत जमीन है। कोई नहीं चाहता है कि जमीन के बारे में नए तरीके से लैंड रिफार्म किया जाए। वे नहीं चाहते है कि उनके हाथ से जमीन चली जाए क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि इससे उनका बड़प्पन कम हो जायगा। यही वजह है कि आज तक जमीन के बटवारे के बारे में कानून जैसा बनना चाहिए बन नहीं पाया है। पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी सही तरीके से लैंड रिफार्म नहीं हुआ है। जो हुआ भी है वह भी नहीं के बराबर है। इसका कारण यही है कि बड़े बड़े लोग, शोषक वर्ग के लोग राजनीतिक लोग इसका कराना नहीं चाहते हैं, कराने नहीं देते हैं। यह सच बात है। मैं

समझता हू कि जब तक राइट टू प्रापर्टी कायम रहेगा तब तक कुछ नही बन पायेगा । गांव की जमीन गाव वालों के पास होनी चाहिये । जिन गरीब आदमियों के पास जमीन एक बीघा , आधा बीघा, दो बीघा थी भी वह भी बड़े बड़े लोगो ने हड़प ली है । मनी लैंडिंग हमारे देश मे चलता है । जब पैसा वसूल नही होता है तो केस करके गरीब लोगो की जमीन छीन ली जाती है । बहुत से तरीकों से गरीबों की जमीन ये लोग छीन कर ले जाते है । मै समझता हू कि जब तक राइट टू प्रापर्टी लैंड पर है तब तक खास कुछ नही होने वाला है । जो छोटे मोटे कानून लैंड रिफार्म के नाम पर बने भी है, वे भी कार्यान्वित सही ढंग मे नहीं हो पाए हैं । इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

जो लेयर क्रापर होते है उनको भी आज बेदखल किया जा रहा है । वे जब बेदखल होते है तो कोई उनकी बात कहने वाला नही होता है, कोई उनकी मदद नही करता है । बटाईदारो की कोई सुनता नही है । कारण यह है कि जो बड़े लोग होते है, पुलिस वाले अफसर, कोर्ट्स आदि उनके साथ होती है । कोर्ट मे भी गरीबों की सुनवाई नही होती है, उनमे भी कुछ फायदा नही मिलता है ।

जहा लैंड रिफार्म लागू किए गए है वहां जिस की जमीन दी गई है वह उस पर कब्जा नही कर पाता है क्योंकि दूसरे लोगों का उस पर कब्जा है । जब वह कब्जा करने जाता है तो दफा 144, 145,107, सब लागू कर दी जाती है । उनको इस तरह से जमीन नही मिलती । हमारी पार्टी तथा दूसरी पार्टिया के लोग भी नही चाहते हैं कि गरीबो को जमीन मिले ।

पिछले दो सालों मे कुछ प्रगतिशील घोषणाये हुई है । 18 एकड की बात रखी गई है । यह भी उचित नही है । अगर 18 एकड़ जमीन एक परिवार के पास रहने की छूट दी जाएगी तो क्या आपने हिसाब लगाया है कि कितने आदमियों को जमीन मिल सकेगी? जो बेजमीन हैं उनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और 18 एकड से उनके हिस्से कुछ भी जमीन नही आती है । ऐसी स्थिति मे 18 एकड़ की बात झूठी बन जाती है । उडीसा में दस एकड उन्होंने रखी थी । यह एक प्रगतिशील कानून था । वहा भी यह कानून पास नहीं हो पाया और इसीलिए वहा की सरकार टूट गई । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस कानून को यहा पास किया जाए और जहा तक हो सके इसी सेशन में किया जाए ।

आपने क्रेश स्कीम चलाई है । आपने कहा है कि एक ,एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे एक एक हजार लोगो को दस महीने के लिए आप काम देंगे उनको तीन रुपया रोज मिलेगा । मैंने देखा है कि उडीसा मे अन्य स्टेट्स की तरह के जितना पैसा इस स्कीम को दिया गया है वह भी खर्च नही हुआ है । दस महीने काम भी उनको नही मिलता है । कोई कोई काम है जो दो महीने मे खत्म हो जाता है और वे बेकार हो जाते है । कान्ट्रेक्टर से आप कार्य करवाते हैं । वह उनको तीन रुपया भी नही देता है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै इन अनुदानों की मागो का समर्थन करता हू ।

*श्री [illegible] पटेल (दादरा तथा नगर हवेली) सभापति महोदय, मै केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा-नगरा हवेली का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हू । दादर नगर हवेली प्रदेश 90 प्रतिशत आदिवासी निरक्षर जनता का प्रदेश है । जनता का अधिकाश हिस्सा मेहनत मजदूरी करके जीवनयापन करता है । मुख्यत सभी भूमिहीन खेतमजदूर हैं । मेरे प्रदेश मे कोई खास औद्योगिक विकास नही हो पाया है । केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से कोई

*The original speech was delivered in Gujarati.

[श्री [illegible] पटेल]

औद्योगिक प्लान्ट पिछले 18 वर्षों से शुरू नहीं हुआ। मेरे प्रदेश में विपुल मात्रा में बांस होता है अतः यदि कागज सम्बन्धी उद्योग वहां डाला जाय तो वहां की पिछड़ी हुई गरीब आदिवासी जनता के लिए वह उद्योग आशीर्वाद के समान बना रहेगा।

इस प्रदेश के सर्वतोमुखी विकास के लिए लघु उद्योग एवं कुटीर उद्योग बड़े ही उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगे।

शिक्षा का प्रसारण भी नहिवत् है। वहां के लोगों की नई पीढ़ियों को शिक्षा अभिमुख करने के लिए छात्रालयों की व्यवस्था के साथ शैक्षिक संस्थाएं बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू करनी होंगी। गरीबी के कारण बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं सरकार की ओर से नि.शुल्क किये बिना चलने वाला नहीं है। वहां की जनता तकनीकी एवं पेशेवर तालीम एवं शिक्षा चाहती है। बरसों तक पोर्तुगीस शासन में गुलाम रहने के कारण इस जनता का भारी शोषण हुआ है एवं उनके ऊपर जुल्म एवं दमन हुआ है। उनका आर्थिक एवं शैक्षिक विकास नहीं हो सका, उसका मुख्य कारण भी विदेशी शासन की जकडन ही थी। 1954 में हम परदेशी शासन की हकूमत से मुक्त हुए लेकिन इस विस्तार के उत्कर्ष के लिए जितने जल्द कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये थे वे उठाये गये नहीं है। परिणामतः इस विस्तार की आदिवासी जनता आजादी के बाद भी बेचारी एवं गरीब रह गई है।

दादरा-नागर हवेली एक मुक्त प्रदेश हो जाने के बाद भी वहां के जमीनदार सूदखोर चाटुकारों जैसे स्थापित हितों की ओर से जनता पर जुल्म हो रहा है उनका शोषण हो हो रहा है। सरकारी बाबू लोगों की लाल फीताशाही एवं परेशानियों से जनता पीड़ित है। इस जनता के समूचे कल्याण के लिए छोटे व बड़े उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए निष्पक्ष लोन एवं टेक्नीकल मार्गदर्शन उन्हें मिलने चाहिये। यह सरकार का फर्ज है ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

दादरा-नगर हवेली में जो थोड़े बहुत छोटे किसान हैं उन्हें सरकार की ओर से कूएं बनाने एवं आयल इंजिन खरीदने के लिये लम्बी समय मर्यादा में अथवा की जा सके ऐसी लोन मिलनी चाहिये। केन्द्र सरकार की ग्राम्य आवास योजना का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ इस प्रदेश को दिया जाना चाहिये।

दादरा-नगर हवेली लैन्ड रिफार्म्स रेग्युलेशन 1971 जो माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय श्री ने दिनांक 8-12-71 के दिन सरकारी गजेट में प्रसिद्ध किया है उसका शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अमल होना अनिवार्य है। अभी तक इस रेग्युलेशन का अमल नहीं हो रहा है। जनता इस रेग्युलेशन के अमल के इंतजार में बैठी हुई है। इस रेग्युलेशन का अमल होने से जमीन संपादित की जायेगी। वह जमीन तथा सरकारी जोतने योग्य जो जमीन है, वे जमीनें यदि वहां के भूमिहीन खेतमजदूरों को जल्द से जल्द मिल जाती है तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो जाएगा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस रेग्युलेशन के अमल में अब ज्यादा देरी न होगी।

दादरा-नगर हवेली में जनमत से चुनी गई पंचायत अस्तित्व में है लेकिन इस पंचायत के पास कोई अधिकार या सत्ता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं यदि गुजरात का पंचायत कानून हमारे प्रदेश में भी लागू कर दिया जाये तो हमारी पंचायत जनता के विकास कार्यों में एवं स्थानिक कारोबार में लाभप्रद साबित होगी।

दादरा-नगर हवेली के कलक्टर प्रदेश की भाषाओं से परिचित नहीं है। परिणामतः निरक्षर आदिवासी जनता गुजराती भाषी

कलक्टर की बारम्बार मांग करती रही है। विद्यमान कलक्टर दादरा-नगर हवेली के कल्याण के लिए सरकार की ओर से दी गई गत वर्ष की करीब 12 5 लाख रुपये की धनराशि भी खर्च नहीं कर सके। केवल 5 5 लाख रुपया ही वे जनकल्याण में लगा सके हैं। विद्यमान कलक्टर की उदासीनता से प्रदेश को काफी नुकसान सहन करना पड़ा है। उनके सामने जनता ने प्रदर्शन भी किया है। अतः उन्हें हटाया जाये और उनकी जगह गुजराती भाषी कलक्टर की अविलम्ब नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये।

दादरा-नगर हवेली प्रदेश में कहीं पूर्ण सूखे की और कहीं-कहीं अर्द्धसूखे की परिस्थिति है, फिर भी विद्वान कलक्टर ने उन स्थलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया है। वहां राहत कार्य भी नहीं के बराबर चला रहे हैं। यह एक बड़ी शोचनीय बात है।

अन्त में दादरा-नगर हवेली के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के हिसाब से वेतन स्केल एवं महंगाई भत्ता आदि मिलें, ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री इन्द्रपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : चेयरमैन साहब, पिछले दिनों में हमारे मुल्क में जो एक कहत की सूरते-हाल पैदा हुई, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने उस को जिस अच्छे ढंग से कंट्रोल किया, उसके लिए मैं उसको मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इतना बड़ा ड्राउट हमारे मुल्क में हुआ और हमारे एक्सपर्ट का खयाल था कि शायद हमें पांच मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़े। लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री ने इम्पोर्टस के बजाये लोकल रीसोर्सिज के मुताबिक मुल्क में ही फूडग्रेन्ज की पैदावार बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में फूडग्रेन्ज की पैदावार बढ़ी।

इस मुल्क की तारीख में जो एक दूसरा बड़ा काम इस साल कर रहे हैं, वह है फूडग्रेन्ज के टेक-ओवर का। आल-इंडिया फूडग्रेन्ज डीलर्ज एसोसियेशन ने और हमारे मुल्क के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की संस्था —फिक्की— ने पिछले दिनों यह ऐलान किया कि इस मुल्क में ऐसे हालात पैदा किये जाय, जिससे इकानोमिक क्राइसिस और केओस पैदा हो जायें। लेकिन आज उनको मुंह की खानी पड़ रही है, हालांकि हमारे बड़े-बड़े अखबारों में लिखा होता है कि फूडग्रेन्ज का टेक-ओवर नाकाम हो रहा है।

हमारी जुबान की नजाकत देखिये कि जो आदमी एक्सप्लायटर हो, जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करे जो प्रोड्यूसर को भी लूटे और खरीदार को भी लूटे, हमारी जुबान में उसको होलसेल डीलर कहते हैं। कुछ पार्टियों के मेम्बर यहां पर महंगाई के सवाल पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहते हैं, किसान के सवाल पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहते हैं, लेकिन जब किसान और खरीदार को बचाने का सवाल आता है, तब वे प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं। जनसंघ, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और कांग्रेस (ओ) के दोस्तों को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब एफ०सी०आई० नहीं बनी थी, तो हमारे यहां पंजाब में जब अनाज की पैदावार मंडी में आती थी, तो ये होलसेल डीलर किस भाव पर अनाज खरीदते थे— तीस, चालीस रुपये क्विंटल। हमने प्रोटेस्ट करके, डिमांस्ट्रेशन करके सरकार पर जोर डाला कि वह अनाज के प्रोड्यूसर्ज को बचाये और उनको मिनिमम प्राइस दिलाये। कुछ साल पहले एफ० सी० आई० को कायम किया गया। जिन भाइयों की बुद्धि फिर गई है, या जिनकी हमदर्दी बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों से है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार आज अनाज के व्यापार की खुला छोड़ दे और किसान से न खरीदे और उस पर कंट्रोल न रखे, तो जिस एरिया के मैं आता हूं, वहां ये ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्ज गन्दुम की कीमत पचास रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा देने वाले नहीं हैं, हालांकि गवर्नमेंट 76 रुपये और 84 रुपये

[श्री सरपाल कपूर]

दे रही है। और वह कहते हैं कि बडी बेकारी होगी, सरकार ने अनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया है, उससे बडी भारी बेकारी होगी। मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आंख खोल कर कभी पंजाब और हरयाने की तरफ चलें। वहा पर देखें तो इनको दिखाई देगा, हमारे यहां पिछले दो साल से कोई होलसेल डीलर नही है। 11 हजार कच्चे आढती है जिनकी मार्फत हम प्रोक्योरमेट करते हैं। 25 ऐसे हैंड्स है जो अनाज के प्रोक्योरमेट और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को डील करते है। किसान के घर से लेकर मार्केट तक, मार्केट से एफ० सी० आई० के स्टोर तक, एफ सी आई के स्टोर से मिलिंग तक और मिलिंग से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर तक, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर से डिपो तक 25 हाथ ऐसे हैं जो इस प्रोक्योरमेट और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को डील करते हैं। इनमे कोई बेकार होने वाला नही है। 24 हैंड्स तो आपके कायम रहेंगे। लेकिन एक जो ब्लैक-मार्केटियर होलसेलर है वह नही रहेगा। वह खत्म होगा और सरकार ने जो किया है वह ठीक किया हैं, हम उसकी पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करते हैं।

अभी यह कहा गया कि 7 मई से कोर्स ग्रेन का व्यापार होलसेल वाले नही करेंगे। एक किस्म का कैओस क्रियेट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं यह मतालबा करना चाहता हूं कि आप कोर्स ग्रेन का काम भी अपने हाथ मे लीजिए। इन पर डिपैंड मत कीजिए। अगर आप इन पर डिपैंड करेंगे तो आपका काम चलेगा नही।

इसके साथ साथ आपका जो एसेंशियल कमोडिटी ऐक्ट है उसमे दाल और खाने के बीज जो हैं, तेल है, वनस्पति घी है, इनको उसमें दर्ज नही किया है। तमाम यहां पर हल्ला करने वाले लोग जो हैं वह इनका बिजनेस करते हैं। आप इस ऐक्ट को इन पर भी लागू कीजिए।

इस काम में आपको सबसे ज्यादा जो बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है उसकी ओर आप ध्यान दें। सारी इंडिया में जो आप प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं उसका 65 परसेंट पंजाब और हरियाने से मिलता है। उसमें भी होलसेल डीलर इन्वाल्ड नही हैं। एफ सी आई जो है, ठीक है उसमें आप एक बहुत एफिशियेंट आदमी को चेयरमैन के रूप में लाए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन हमारे यहां एक दिक्कत आ रही है। वह यह कि एफ सी आई प्रोक्योरमेंट थ्रू कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज नही करती। जो हमारे किसानो की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज है, एफ सी आई दस लाख टन जो वहा से डायरेक्ट लेती है, वह थ्रू कोआपरेटिव नही कर रही है, इस चीज को देखने की ओर इसके ऊपर ध्यान देने की जरूरत हैं।

दूसरे, जितने आप के मिडिल मैन और बिजनेस मैन हैं वह जब काट्रैक्ट देते हैं, टेंडर देते हैं तो लोअर टडर देते हैं। उस का परपज एक होता है कि बाद मे अडर बेटेज कराएंगे, पानी डालेंगे, तमाम चीजें करेंगे ताकि कोआपरेटिव को बीच से निकाल सके। इस फूड ट्रेड ओवर के काम को आप तभी कामयाब कर सकते है जब आप मैक्सिमम कोआपरेटिव पर डिपेंड करेंगे। अगर एफ सी आई मे आप के लोअर लेवल पर लगे हुए लोग यह समझें कि कोआपरेटिव को फेल करना है तो आप का यह परपज पूरा नही होगा। इसलिए को आपरेटिव पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिपेंड करने की जरूरत है।

अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आप के यहां बैठे हुए कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स कहते हैं, आप ने अनाज मगाया, उस मे फूड की जगह फीड आया और वह मिला हुआ आया। तो उस की जगह आप मुल्क मे अनाज की पैदावार और बढ़ा सकते हैं। अभी कुछ स्टेट्स ने प्रोपोजल्स आप के पास भेजे है कि आप ऐडिशनल एमाउंट हमें दें तो जैसे पजाब

सरकार ने कहा है कि 35 करोड़ रुपया आप दें तो एक मिलियन टन अनाज हम आप को बढ़ा कर दे सकते हैं। इसी तरह से हरयाने की सरकार ने कहा है और इसी तरह से यू पी की सरकार ने कहा है। तो आप इम्पोर्ट की तरफ जाने के बजाय यह ऐडीशनल रिसार्सेज स्टेट्स को प्रोवाइड करें, बिहार ने भी कहा है और लोगों ने भी कहा है, तो अनाज की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है और आप को एक्सपोर्ट में जाना पड़ेगा।

इस के साथ साथ ऐग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स को आप लिंक अप कीजिए ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस से। अगर ऐग्रीकल्चरल इन पुट्स का कास्ट बढ़ती है तो उस वक्त आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। जैसे आप सरकारी मुलाजमीन का महंगाई भत्ता लिंक अप करते हैं अगर इस उसूल को आप माने और माने नहीं मानना पड़ेगा, आज नहीं एक साल के बाद दो साल के बाद मानना पड़ेगा, ऐग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स को आप को लिंक अप करना पड़ेगा प्राइसेज से और एक तजवीज और देना चाहता हूं कि प्राक्योरमेंट प्राइस और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइस आप ब्यूरोक्रेट्स पर न छोड़िए कि वह इस का असेस कर के दें। मिनियर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स को एक कमेटी बैठ कर इस बात को सोचे कि प्राक्योरमेंट प्राइस और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइस क्या होना चाहिए।

एक यह एलान करना बहुत जरूरी है कि अनाज के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को जो प्राइस आप ने मुकर्रर किया है वह किसी कीमत पर भी बढ़ने न दी जाय। सारे मुल्क में अनाज की एक ही प्राइस रहेगी। इस समय व्यापारी कंप्रोमाइज करना चाहते हैं। अखबार वाले उन का साथ दे रहे हैं। हमारे भाई मुख्तलिफ रंगों वाले उन का साथ दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)....वह सत्याग्रह करेंगे या उलटाग्रह करेंगे, उस से कोई घबड़ाने की बात नहीं है।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि शुगर को आप इम्मीडिएटली नेशनलाइज कीजिए। शुगर का नेशनलाइजेशन आप को इम्मीडिएटली करना चाहिए।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : सभापति जी, अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस अनुदान पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया। गुजिश्ता साल जब इस डिमांड पर चर्चा हो रही थी उस वक्त सब मेम्बरों ने यह राय जाहिर किया कि यह मिनिस्ट्री बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है और वह बिलकुल ठीक भी था। इस राय से मैं भी मुत्तफिक था। लेकिन इस साल क्या देखते हैं कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन कहां गया? इस लिए मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री का जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराता। इसलिए कि यह मिनिस्ट्री दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज पर मुनहसर है जैसे इरीगेशन और पावर मिनिस्ट्री पर और पेट्रोलियम एंड केमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री पर यह निर्भर है। आज तो हम देखते हैं कि पानी नहीं है और जो कुछ भी पानी बावलियों में है उस को निकालने के लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं है। अनाज ज्यादा उगाना है तो उस के लिए फर्टिलाइजर चाहिए, लेकिन आज फर्टिलाइजर मार्केट में नहीं है। ये चीजें इस महकमे के हाथ में नहीं हैं। किन्तु इन का असर बहुत काफी पड़ता है। किसान आज कितनी मुश्किलों में है यह आप लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उन का क्या तकलीफात हैं। उस को कैसे साल्व करने जा रहे हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप अपने साथी दूसरे मिनिस्टरों से बात कीजिए कि यह कैसे करना है। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बढ़ानी है, फर्टिलाइजर यहां ज्यादा नहीं है तो इम्पोर्ट कीजिए, इरीगेशन कैसे करना है, यह आप सोचिए और करिए।

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

एक चीज पर में ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हू और वह है लेंड रिफार्म । लेंड रिफार्मस के लिए में सरकार को कांग्रेचुलेट करूगा जो वह ले आई है । लेकिन कहा तक उन पर अमल हो रहे हैं यह सोचने की चीज है । बिलकुल अमल नही हो रहा है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात मैं कहता हू । वहा लेंड रिफार्म्स आप लाए है लेकिन अब तक उस का कुछ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नही हो रहा है । यह बात सही है कि वहा इस समय पापुलर गवर्नमेंट नही है । लेकिन सेंट्रल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है । आप के आदमी वहा ऐडवाइजर हैं । वह बहुत कुछ कर सकते है । लेकिन वहा उस पर कुछ अमल नही हो रहा है । इस मे पहले भी मैं ने यहा यह अर्ज किया था । इस की वजह से लोगो को कितनी तकलीफे उठानी पड रही हैं यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । एक आर्डिनेस लागू है जिस से वह अपनी जमीन को बेच नही सकते । वह अपना खेत मार्टगेज नही कर सकते । मार्टगेज न करने से उन को लोन नही मिलता । बैंक वाले कहते है कि कानून ऐसा है । मार्टगेज नही कर सकते इसलिए हम कुछ लोन नही दे सकते । लोन के वगैर वह काश्त कैसे करेगे ? ज्यादा बडे बडे जितने किसान है उन को कोई दिक्कत नही है लोन आवटेन करने में लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे किसान है जो मार्जिनल और स्माल फार्मर्स है उन को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है । वह जब भी वहा जाते हैं तो उन को कुछ भी नही मिलता है । दूसरे, अगर आप कुछ लोन किसी तरह देते भी है तो वह क्या करते हैं कि उस लोन को अपनी फेमिलि को मेन्टेन करने मे लगाते हैं । उस से वह डेवलेपमेंट का काम नहीं करते हैं । आप बावलियो के लिए लोन दे रहे है, बैल खरीदने के लिये दे रहे हैं, दूसरे इनपुट्स खरीदने के लिए दे रहे है, तो वह उस से यह न खरीद कर के उस पैसे को अपनी फेमिलि पर खर्च कर के खत्म कर रहे हैं, इस के लिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है गवर्नमेंट से कि वह इसको देखे । उन लोगों को लोन देने की बजाय डवेलपमेंन्ट ट्रान्ट दीजिये, जिस से कि वे लोग काम कर सकें । उन को फैमिलि मेन्टेनेन्स के वास्ते कुछ दीजिये, अगर इस तरह से आप उन को पाच साल तक मेंन्टेन करेगे तो फिर आगे चल कर वे लोग अपना कंन्ट्रीब्यूशन दे सकेंगे ।

कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के बारे में मैंने पहले भी कहा था । वहां बडा करप्शन और इन्नएफिशियन्सी है । कोआपरेटिज्ज के बारे मे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले कर, कैसे उस को रिफार्म करना है, उस के बारे मे सोचिये ।

मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । इस लिये कि दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री वाले इस काम में दिलचस्पी नही ले रहे हैं, हालाकि हमारे देश के 80 फीसदी लोग खेती पर मुनहसिर है । चूकि यह मिनिस्ट्री उन के लिये दिलचस्पी ले रही है, इस लिये बधाई देना लाजमी हो जाता है । लेकिन हमारे यहा जितने मेम्बर्ज है, किसानो के लिये हम लोग सोच रहे है, दिलचस्पी रखते है, लेकिन यहा पर ज्यादातर ट्रेड यूनियन या दुनिया भर की दूसरी चीजो के बारे मे शोर होता है, एन० जी० ओज के मुताल्लिक बातें होती हैं, लेकिन जब हम लोग किसानो के बारे मे बात कहते है, तो हमारे कुछ भाई हम को कुलक बोलते हैं । कुलक्क क्यो बोलते हैं, क्या वगैर किसान के आप कायम रह सकते है, जो किसान मेहनत कर के आप को अनाज देता है उस को कुलक बोलते है । अगर कोई उन की वकालत करता है तो उस को कुलक और रीएक्शनरी कहा जाता है ....

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कुलक और है, किसान और है ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : यह नही होना चाहिये । फार्मर्स फोरम को कुलक कहा जाता है । यहां एमर-कन्डीशन मे

बैठने वाले किसानों की तकलीफो को नहीं समझ सकते...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हम को मालूम हैं ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : अगर मालूम होता तो ऐसी बात नहीं कहते । किसानों को आज क्या तकलीफ हैं—उसके पास पानी नही है, फार्टिलाइजर नहीं है । उन के लिये लेंड, उन को ये बीज दिलवाये, जिस से वे ज्यादा उगायेंगे और पूरी तरह से आप को खिलायेंगे ।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि अनुदानों पर जो बजट की मांगें हैं, उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातें सदन के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । यह बात सही है कि इस देश के किसानों ने अपना खून पसीना बहाकर इस देश को अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर किया, लेकिन किसान की कठिनाइयों को गम्भीरता से नही सोचा गया, जिस तरह से सोचना चाहिये था और इसी का यह परिणाम हुआ है कि हम जितने आत्म-निर्भर हुए, इन चन्द सालों में फिर पीछे पड़ गये और फिर कुछ बाहर से अन्न मंगाने की बात चल रही है ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह जी के कल के वक्तव्य को मैंने पढ़ा, उनका कहना है कि 40 लाख टन अनाज ज्यादा पैदा होगा .....

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : रबी में ।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : जी हां, रबी में । अगर ये आंकड़े सही हैं तो मैं इस देश को और इस सरकार को बहुत भाग्यशाली मानता हूं, क्योंकि देश के कई राज्यों में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, बिजली का देश व्यापी संकट है, इंजीनियर्स की हड़ताल रही है, अनेकों कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी पैदावार बढ़ रही है तो इसमें कोई शक नही कि सरकार और इस देश के किसान बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि ज्यों-ज्यों किसान ने देश के बारे में सोचा, मेहनत की, सरकार का दृष्टिकोण कुछ उस तरफ अभी नही गया है । अभी कुछ ही खुशहाली देश में आई थी कि राज कमेटी बैठाई गई, उसमें किसानों पर आय-कर का मामला लाद दिया गया । इस राज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी तक हमको हिन्दी में प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है। इस आय-कर से किसान उलझ जायेंगे, क्योंकि किसान दो बहियां नहीं रखता है, अलग से रजिस्टर नहीं रखता है । किसानों के साथ यह सही व्यवहार नही किया जा रहा है ।

एक दूसरी समस्या किसानों के साथ भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून की है । चाहे बढते हुए शहर हो या सरकारी योजनायें हों, उनकी जमीन को ले लिया जाता है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह उनके साथ भेद किया जा रहा है । इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर 3–4 रु० गज का मुआवजा किसानों को दिया गया है, लेकिन उसके बाद मेरी सही जानकारी है—इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर सरकार ने उस जमीन को 2000 रु० गज और 1800 रु० गज में बेचा है और बेच रही है । आखिर किसानों ने क्या कुसूर किया है, सरकार इतना बडा मुनाफा क्यों लेना चाहती है—मुझे यह किसानों के साथ भेद-भाव मालूम देता है, जो मिटना चाहिये ।

इसी से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली एक दूसरी बात भी है—योजनाओं के नाम पर बहुत सारी जमीनें ले ली गई हैं, आज भी दस-दस और बीस-बीस साल से जमीनें एक्वायर्ड पड़ी हुई हैं, मैं ऐसी हजारों योजनायें गिन सकता हूं, लेकिन समय नहीं है । जब इस

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

तरह से किसानो की जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है और उस पर 20-20 साल से काम न हो, तो देश की पैदावार कैसे बढ़गी। जहां पर भी आपने योजना से ज्यादा जमीन ली है, उस पर खेती कराइये। शास्त्री जी ने तो कोठियो मे भी गेहू उपजाने की बात कही थी तो फिर इन जमीनो को क्यो खाली छोड रखा है। हमारे देश पर अन्न का सकट आया हुआ है, अगर हमारे देश की अधिकतम भूमि का इस्तेमाल हो जाय ता हम विदेशो के मोहताज नही रह सकते।

सिचाई के साधनो का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिय। आज हमारे देश से 23 प्रतिशत भमि सिचित भूमि है, इस के आकडे को बढाइय तो इस देश के किसान इतनी पैदावार करग कि हमको अमरीका की तरफ देखने की जरूरत नही रहेगी--लकिन इसके लिये प्रा-म इन दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय, किसान की मेहनत आर लागत दोनो के मुताबिक सरकार अभी उसका मूल्य नही दे रही है, अगर उसकी मेहनत और लागत का हिसाब लगाकर उसको मूल्य दिया जाये तो पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है। इस देश मे किसानो की उपेक्षा इसलिये है कि वह हडताल नही जानता न स्ट्राइक करना है न मास हडताल करना है न आदोलन करता है। इसीलिये किसानो की कठिनाइयो को नही समझा जाता। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो किसानो से कई गुना ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाते है व हडताले करते है और सरकार उनके सामने झुक जाती है उनका वेतन भत्ता बढा देती है मजबूर होकर बढानी है। लेकिन किसान मजबूर है, वह मुनाफा कमाने का आदी नही है--इसलिये सरकार को उनकी समस्याओ पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, कल कोई माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि चीन और रूस भी बाहर से अन्न मंगा रहे हैं--मैं इसको कोई अच्छा उदाहरण नहीं समझता। आज रूस, चीन और भारत जिन देशो से अन्न मंगा रहे हैं, हमको देखना चाहिये कि उन देशो में-- चाहे अमरीका हो, आस्ट्रेलिया हो, कनाडा हो, वहां के किसानो को सरकार की तरफ से क्या रियायतें दी जाती हैं, उनके साथ कैसा सलूक किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के उदाहरण कोई अच्छी उपमा नही कहे जा सकते।

बहुत दिनो से किसानो की मांग है कि फसलो और पशुधन का बीमा किया जाय। यहा पर घोषणा भी हुई, लेकिन उस पर राज्यो मे अमल नही हो रहा है और केन्द्र मे भी कोई काम नही हो रहा है। साथ ही साथ मे यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि केन्द्र और राज्य की योजनाओ मे कुछ सामजस्य नही है--चाहे खनी के बारे मे हो, वन विभाग के बारे म हा, या पशुधन के बारे मे हा। इसलिये केन्द्र और राज्यो मे आपसी सामजस्य होना चाहिय। यदि यह सामजस्य हो तो मैं समझता हू कि हमारी पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और हम आत्मनिभर हो सकते हैं।

किसानो के साथ बिजली के मामले मे भी भेद होता है। बिजली का रेट उद्योगो के लिए भिन्न है और सिचाई के लिए भिन्न है। सरकार को चाहिये कि इस भेद को मिटाये। सिर्फ बिजली ही नही ऋण म भी भेद होता है, किसानो के लिए सूद ज्यादा लगता है जबकि उद्योगो के लिये कम लगता है। सरकार इन भेदभावो के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचे।

मैं सक्षेप मे कहना चाहता हू कि एटम बम से ज्यादा बडी मार अन्न की होती है, नागासाकी और हिरोशीमा मे जितने आदमी नही मरे, उस से ज्यादा 45 लाख आदमी एक ही दफा म बगाल मे अकाल मे मर गये। इसलिये उत्पादन करने वाले किसान को साधन देने होगे, सामान देना होगा, तब वह इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेगा और तब हमे दुनिया के किसी भी देश की तरफ

सहायता के लिये नही देखना होगा । जहां हम शस्त्रों में आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं, वहां अन्न में भी आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं । यदि अन्न के मामले में देश आत्म निर्भर होगा तो हमें विदेशो की तरफ नही देखना पडेगा । इस देश के पसीना बहाने वाले किसान को प्रोत्साहित किया गया तो एक दिन वह स्थिति आ सकती है कि हम दूसरे देशो को अन्न भेज सकेंगे । मगर में इतना जरूर कहूगा कि किसान की तरफ सरकार की उदार दृष्टि होनी चाहिये और किसानो को इस देश मे सम्मान और साधन दोनो देने चाहियें ।

श्री दलीप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) सभापति महोदय, मै कृषि मत्रालय की मागो का समर्थन करना चाहता हू । अभी हमारी सरकार ने जो फैसला किया है अनाज का होल सेलट्रेड अपने हाथ मे लेने का, उस का भी मै समर्थन करता हू । आज जब यह बात चली है कि गेहूं का ट्रेड सरकार ने अपने हाथ मे लिया, तो जैसा मेरे पहले कई साथियो ने कहा और मुझे भी दो चार दिन हरियाणा और पजाब के गावो मे जाने का मौका लगा है, मै ने देखा कि वहा पर किसानो के अन्दर एक प्रोपेगन्डा यह कर रहे हैं कि रुपया देने है अनाज मार्किट मे न ले जाओ। वह रुपया किसानो को बाट रहे हैं और कहते हैं अनाज मार्किट मे न ले जाओ, गेहूं तेज होगा, सरकार सस्ता गेहूं खरीद रही है । माननीय विकल जी ने जो बात कही वह ठीक कही, सभापति जी मैं एक किसान हू और मुझे पता है कि किसान को कितनी मेहनत करनी पडती है और कितनी लागत लगा कर उस को अनाज और गेहूं पैदा करना पडता है । बात तो ठीक है कि सरकार ने गेहूं का 76 रु० और 84 रु० भाव मुकर्रर किया । किसान के अन्दर एक आदत रही है हमारे देश के अन्दर कि देश को अनाज की जरूरत होती है तो वह अनाज पैदा करने की पूरी कोशिश करता है, जब जवानों की जरूरत होती है लड़ाई में भेजने के लिये तो वह किसान जवान भी देता है देश के लिये, फिर भी उस को सम्मानित नही किया जाता । आज देश का किसान इस बात को जानता है कि हमारी सरकार और प्रधान मत्री ने जब जब उस को आवाज दी, उस ने कहा कि देश को अनाज मे आत्म निर्भर बनाना चाहिये तो उस ने खूब मेहनत की और देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाने की कोशिश की । आपने 76 रु० का भाव मुकर्रर किया तो वह इस बात का स्वागत करता है । आज भी हमारी प्रधान मत्री और भारत सरकार यह चाहती है कि हम अनाज देश के लिये दे और पूजीपतियो और ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स मे बचे, तो किसान 76 रु० के भाव पर भी गेहू देने को तैयार है । लेकिन 76 रु० का भाव मेरी समझ मे जायज नही है, उस का आप ने ठीक करना होगा । मै कृषि मत्रालय मे निवेदन करूगा कि किसान को कम से कम बेहतर भाव देना चाहिये 76 रु० का भाव थोडा है । लेकिन फिर भी किसान आप के साथ है वह 76 रु० पर भी अनाज देने को तैयार है । वह जानता है एक जमाना था जब किसान की गाडी जा कर के मडी मे खडी होती थी तो मडी के सारे लाले चारो तरफ से आ जाया करते थे और उस को नीलाम करते वह लाला लोगो की मर्जी पर निर्भर करता था कि उस के माल को 40 या 50 रु० क्विंटल के भाव पर बेचे किसान का उस मे कोई दखल नही रहता था । और आप जानते है कि जिस माल का नीलाम होता है वह दिवालिया कहलाता है । जब दिवाला निकलता है तो सब चीजे नीलाम की जाती हैं ताकि कर्जदारो को रुपया दिया जा सके । किसान का माल नीलाम करने मे और समझते थे कि वह दिवालिया है । लेकिन कम से कम आज किसानो को यह तो भरोसा है कि 76 रु० और 84 रु० का भाव तो मिलेगा ही । लेकिन मैं मत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं पिछले दो सालों से यहां कई बार इस बात का जिक्र आया कि हमारे फूड कारपोरेशन के जो इंस्पेक्टर

[श्री दिलीप सिंह]

महें दिल्ली के अन्दर नला और नजफ़गढ़ मार्किट में, और इसी तरह से यू० पी० और हरियाणा में जो हमारे इंस्पेक्टर जाते थे वहां पर किसान के माल को पास करने के लिए, आज किसान डरता है, उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि भाव तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो हमारा माल रिजेक्ट किया जायगा उस का जिम्मेदार कौन होगा । वह इंस्पेक्टर एक छोटा सा अधिकारी है जो किसान के माल को रिजेक्ट करता है और वही माल वहां के लाला लोग खरीद कर, 60 रु० में खरीद कर 76 के भाव पर उसी मंडी में अगले दिन किसी दूसरे किसान का नाम ले कर के सरकार को दे देते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अगर इस दफ़ा किसान के साथ यह बात की गयी तो किसान इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा, वह जागृत है अपने अधिकारों के प्रति। उस के माल को ठीक कीमत पर खरीदें ताकि मार्किट में उस का माल खराब न हो और किसी पूंजीपति के पल्ले न पड़ें ।

मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा बताया था कि, माननीय विकल जी ने राज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया, मैं ने कहा था कि दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द पूंजीपतियों, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स ने अपने बड़े बड़े फ़ार्म बना लिये है और वहां पर अंगूर की बेलें लगायी और एक एक आदमी ने अपने फ़ार्म से 30,000 रु० 40,000 रु० की आमदनी दिखायी है जब कि आठ आने किलो अंगूर को कोई नहीं पूछता है दिल्ली के अन्दर अब चूंकि खेती की आमदनी पर भी टैक्स लग गया तो मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि वे लोग अंगूर की बेलों को उखाड़ फेंक देंगे । मैं खास तौर से कृषि मंत्री जी श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद से कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम उन की गिरदावरी वह कभी कभी गभां कर देखें कि बेइमानों ने जो गरीब आदमी का खून चूसना चाहते हैं आया वह अब अंगूर की बेलें उखाड़ रहे हैं कि नहीं अब वह उस जमीन को खाली रखेंगे ताकि उन पर इन्कम टैक्स न लगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो आमदनी उन्होंने पिछले सालों में दिखायी है उसी पर टैक्स लगे ताकि उन को भी फल मिले जिस तरह उन्होंने गरीब किसानों को मारा । किसान के ऊपर राज कमीशन ने टैक्स लगाने की सिफारिश की जिस के आधार पर ऐग्रीकल्चर से होने वाली आमदनी पर अब टैक्स लगाया गया है। यह गलत बात है । किसान अनपढ़ है वह नहीं जानता कि इन्कम टैक्स की किताबें कैसे रखें । एक गरीब आदमी का लड़का 5, 6 हजार रुपये साल कमाता है और खेती से भी उस को हजार , दो हजार रु० की आमदनी है तो उस पर 9, 10 हजार रु० पर इन्कम टैक्स लग जायगा । इस पर कृषि मंत्रालय विचार करे और किसानों को इस मुसीबत से बचाने की कोशिश करे ।

हमारे साथी विकल जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर किसानों को अपनी जमीन के तीन , चार रुपये गज के हिसाब से दाम मिले, जो उन की जमीन ऐक्वायर की गयी । सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि 8 आने से ले कर 3 रु० तक के उन को दाम मिले । मुझे कोई दुख नहीं था अगर वह जमीन उन लोगों को दी जाती जिन के पास घर नहीं थे । लेकिन वह जमीन उन को दी गयी जिन के पास 5, 7 कोठियां पहले से मौजूद हैं, और मैं इस का सबूत दे सकता हूं, उन्होंने वह कोठियां अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम कर के 800, 1200 गज में अपनी नई कोठियां बनायीं । किसानों के पास अपने जीवन यापन के लिए कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है । दिल्ली में 112 गांवों की जमीन ऐक्वायर हुई है, आज दिल्ली के मजदूर, किसान बिल्कुल बेकार हैं, बरोजगार हैं, उन के पास कोई काम का रास्ता नहीं है, और जो छोटा मोटा मुआवजा मिला भी वह खा गये । तो इस बात का ध्यान रखिये कि किसान की जमीन को इस तरह न लूटा जाय ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to intervene in this debate because my senior colleague would be replying to the debate tomorrow morning. At the outset I wish to put on record my very sincere thanks to all the Members and all sides of the House for very generous observations made in regard to the functioning of my Ministry and general goodwill expressed towards my Ministry. I am not afraid of criticism. In fact, criticism should be always welcome provided it is well-informed criticism.

16.80 hrs.

Before I go into the other matters, I wish to thank the very large number of Members who have participated in the tours arranged by my Ministry. This has never happened. 125 Members have so far participated in the tours organised by my Ministry.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): It was because you had arranged them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am thankful to all the hon. Members who undertook the journeys and who were prepared to undergo the inconvenience....

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Including good food and comfortable travel.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I think the tours must have been very useful to the hon. Members. I must apologise for the fact that only at one place in Punjab there was some inconvenience due to some eleventh-hour change in the programme; I am sorry for that, and I hope hon. Members would not mind it because that was due to factors beyond our control.

Shri Darbara Singh had said that Punjab was contributing 40 per cent out of its total production to the Central pool, and this year, Punjab may contribute more than 60 per cent to the Central pool. I wish to congratulate both Punjab and Haryana, because in one of the most difficult years in the history of agriculture in India, they would be contributing almost five million tonnes of wheat together to the Central pool. Their targets are never paper-targets but are real targets. Therefore, I wish to thank, through Shri Darbara Singh and through you, Sir, the Punjab and Haryana Governments for the valuable contribution that they are making to the agricultural economy of this country.

Even in this difficult year, which has again never happened before, they have contributed 10 lakhs or one million tonnes of rice to the Central pool. They are very small parts of our country, and, therefore, this has to be appreciated, I am going to point out presently that my Ministry also has played a role in helping Punjab and Haryana to bring about this state of affairs.

The usual criticism has been made by some of our hon. Members. I do not know why Shri Jharkande Rao had misunderstood us, because he had also started in the same train. I could have understood Shri B. Reddy who is not here at the moment, and the Jan Sangh Member Shri G. P. Yadav advancing such arguments. The argument advanced is that even after 25 years of freedom, this country is again importing food, and this is the failure of the Congress party and this Government that they have not succeeded in solving the agricultural problems of this country. I would submit that my Ministry is not making a tall claim that we have solved all the problems of this country. But I wish to submit that we must have a real assessment of the state of affairs, so that we could suggest remedies, if there are any drawbacks or shortfalls.

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May I submit to the hon. Members that we should compare the situation of 1966-67 when we had a similar drought with the situation in 1972-73? In 1966-67, the level of production was 73 million tonnes; the highest peak that was reached was in 1964-65, and it was 89 million tonnes. There was fall in production as a result of drought to the extent of 19 per cent. Now, what is the fall in production? The highest production that has been reached in this country was in 1970-71 when it was 108 million tonnes. I am just giving broad figures. We understand that it was 104 million tonnes last year; because of drought and some natural calamities, this year, the level would be about 100 million tonnes, and I shall not be surprised if it is 100 million tonnes. This means that there has been a fall of 8 per cent in production, despite such severe drought. Are hon. Members very serious when they say that climatic and weather conditions should not cause any ups and downs in agricultural production?

Many hon. Members know the agricultural economy of the world. I have the figures of many countries of the world. The agricultural economy, unfortunately, not only in India but in all the tropical and sub-tropical regions, is subject to the vagaries of the weather. For instance, take Australia, one of the food exporting countries of the world In 1966, there was a fall in production of 42 per cent in one year; it is a fantastic figure-almost half. In 1968, there was a fall in production of 26 per cent; in 1964, the fall in production was 26 per cent. Then, Canada; a fall in production of 16 and 20 per cent. USSR: fall in production in 1962 and 1963—25 per cent.

I am not criticising any country. I am only mentioning facts, because, agricultural economy as it is, is more subject to the vagaries of the weather in tropical regions like India. Therefore, despite such grave calamities and one of the severest droughts in the history of this country, if we have succeeded in having a production of 100 million tonnes, does it not do some credit to all of you, to the Government of India, to the farmers in this country and the scientists of this country? Is it just an accident by which all this has come about?

I should say that in the past, even when there was a good season, good years of rainfall, the maximum production reached was 89 million tonnes before 1966. Even in the worst year, we are having a production level of 100 million tonnes. Therefore, if we really pass a judgment, a well-informed judgment, we should not speak on the basis of prejudices. If there are any suggestions for improvement, I welcome these suggestions. I am not allergic to these suggestions or even constructive criticisms.

I would make a statement as to how we have managed both the food and agricultural economy of this country. Almost the whole year, from 1st April, 1972 to the 31st of March this year—1973—we have practically managed the food economy of this country without any imports. How do I make that statement? We have made six to seven lakh tonnes of import: two lakhs in February and four lakhs in March; that means six lakh tonnes of import. But, as against that, we have exported nine lakh tonnes to Bangladesh. Practically during one of the worst years in the history of this country, we have managed the food economy without any imports. I think hon. Members will be generous enough to appreciate the performance of this Ministry despite difficulties. I am not making a claim that all this is because I have made an earlier statement that there is no ideology in export-import. Our effort is, we should try to make our country self-sufficient. I have no doubt in my mind that whatever the

temporary setbacks, our agricultural economy is poised today to achieve self-sufficiency, and in the normal years, I have no doubt in my mind that surpluses will emerge in our country as far as food production is concerned.

This year, for instance, we have a target of production of 115 million tonnes. If normal weather conditions are there, I have absolutely no doubt that this level of production will be reached, mind you, with all the handicaps under which we have been functioning in this country, as a Ministry. There was power shortage. The reasons are well known. The House discussed at length all these matters. Then there was a shortage of fertilisers ever which my Ministry have no control. Then, the storage of water in the reservoirs was not adequate. Despite all these handicaps—there are many other factors which I would touch a little later on—we have succeeded in having such a high level of production in one of the worst years.

I would only mention one signal point. Had there been adequate equipment and fertilisers and easy availability everywhere, without any additional effort, with the same acreage and same crop, same labour, without power shortage, two million to four million tonnes more of production would have come up. If the current year's production level is to be judged—it would have gone up to 103 million to 104 million tonnes—which is not a bad performance.

One Jan Sangh Member said "we should be ashamed of it." We are not ashamed. He may be ashamed of it, but we are not. We are proud of the fact that our kisans' programmes in agriculture are going on well. I know the defects, the weaknesses and the drawbacks. I am one of the workers who have known many of the drawbacks of Indian agriculture.

In a country, which has emerged out of colonial role and backwardness and out of feudal land tenure system. These positive aspects have to be appreciated and realised I shall now turn to the achievements of individual crops My colleague Prof. Sher Singh yesterday mentioned that we had reached the level of 30 million tonnes of wheat production. But I shall approach this from a different aspect. In 1964, before previous drought, our highest wheat production was 12.3 million tonnes As soon as the drought came, the wheat production in 1966 went down to 10 4 million tonnes but came up again to 11 4 million tonnes in 1966-67. It never crossed 12.3 million tonnes. This year, despite drought, power and fertiliser shortage, we had reached this production. I wish to place on record what tremendous efforts were made by the Ministry to move massive seeds from Punjab and Haryana to Bihar, Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. A number of steps were taken by my Ministry to organise production programmes. I am happy to mention that North East India, which always happened to be a liability in this country in the food economy of the country, is coming up on the food map of India Bihar has many difficulties Land reforms are not implemented there. Many hon. Members expressed their anxiety that share croppers are not getting a rightful share in Bihar. But inspite of this, Bihar is now coming on the map of food production and this year our largest wheat production programme was in Bihar despite many drawbacks. Similarly Bengal, Assam and Orissa are all coming up and a lot of organisational efforts had been put in to bring about this state of affairs.

Cotton is an important crop in this country. This morning Members were agitated over the shortage of yarn, but this year the present yarn shortage is not due to the shortage of raw materials, for which my Ministry is responsible. It is a great

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achievement despite the drought and I wish this goes on record. Maharashtra and Gujarat are the premier cotton growing states in this country. The worst drought in history is in Gujarat and in Maharashtra and there would have been a set back in cotton production. This year we expected to produce around 56 lakh bales of cotton and according to trade estimates it is almost 63 lakhs of bales. The highest ever cotton production was 65 lakhs last year. The highest ever production in a good year in the past that is 1964-65 was only about 58 lakhs of bales. Our cotton production has started coming up even in adverse conditions, to the level of the best year in the past. This is due to the contribution made by our scientists. Hybrid—4 variety has been developed, not with the help of any international agency, but by our own scientists and with our own genetic materials. It is making a great contribution and we are now laying great stress on the development of certain command areas; Thungabadhra command area, Nagarjunasagar command area and Rajasthan canal command area. I shall not be surprised if in the next few years, three or four years, India emerges surplus in cotton, relieving the burden on foreign exchange for cotton imports. A lot of efforts had been put in by my Ministry to organise the production programme. Let us take up the oil seed economy. We are in a bad shape this year and the reason is two-thirds of our ground-nuts are grown in Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra and Gujarat, the same bet which is affected by severe drought condition. A new thing is coming up here and I claim that I had a humble part to play in that. Some years ago I visited the Soviet Union and I saw the sun flower there. I thought that it would be a good crop in India. Our scientists responded very well.

This year we had one lakh hectares of sun flowerseeds in our country. It has given us still more oil. These seeds are the best ones and we are having a fantastic oil yield from these seeds which is unheard of anywhere in the world. This is a suitable rainfed crop in this country. This year we have a programme of growing three lakhs hectares of sun flower. This means we shall be having almost three lakhs tonnes of oil from these oil-seeds. You know the oil-content in these flower seeds is more than 40 per cent. And we shall be getting 1¼ lakhs additional tonnes of oil. I can assure you that within the next three, four or five years, by our expansion programme, the major deficit in oil will be made up. My colleague will give you the precise figure. The deficit is about two to three or four lakhs tonnes. And this is within our reach. Oilseed economy presents a complex picture. We shall not be in a position to find a solution to this problem. But, fortunately, with these sun flower seeds together with our efforts to encourage production of soya bean, groundnut, castor and other seeds we are likely to be out of the trouble within the next two or three years' time. It may not be a temporary feature but it would be a permanent feature of the oilseed economy in our country in times to come. Since my time is very limited, I would just like to say this much. In this debate, some of the hon. Members both from the Opposition as well as from this side made a very valuable contribution. Though they were not firy or emotional speeches, they were very constructive. I am particularly thankful to Shri Birender Singh Rao—he is not here at the moment—Shri Murthy, Shri Krishnappa and even to Shri Sat Pal Kapur I am particularly thankful to Shri Birender Singh Rao because I never expected that he would support the takeover of foodgrains trade by Government. I was surprised at his support. This shows the signs of time; things are changing and a new atmosphere is developing in the country. I congratulate Shri Birender

Singh Rao for supporting us in taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

I should not use the in appropriate word. But, I was very unhappy to hear Shri Yadav, J. S. Member. I thought that, in the beginning when he said this way or that way, he would like to support the land reforms. I also thought that the Jan Sangh was trying to shift their policy because of the new trends that are developing in the country and that they were trying to adjust themselves. But, in his speech, he attacked our policy, so vociferously, of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. I am sorry that his party is engaged in a *satyagraha* outside. They are opposed to this takeover. But, may I appeal to their good sense not to do so? Why are they opposing this takeover of the wholesale trade? He made a statement that Government was not touching the monopoly houses but only the small traders are being touched. I am sorry he does not understand the implication of the food economy of the country. This food economy and marketing of agricultural commodities in this country had been subjected to violent fluctuations in prices, speculation, hoarding and malpractices for centuries and particularly, after the post-independence period.

A major Part of the scheme and other details would be dealt with by my senior colleague. I would touch only two aspects of the problem. I would like to appeal to the good sence of the Jan Sangh members who are opposed to this to please try to understand the spirit of this. Theoretically this is one of the sound propositious that the Government of India has ever made. This is one of the most radical and revolutionary reforms undertaken for the rural development in the interest of landless labour whether he be the farmer or the fixed income or salaried group. This is going to be one of the most salutary measures. Every expert committee which has gone into this problem—I would particularly refer to the Inquiry Commission headed by Dr. John Woodhead, a British Officer and a most conservative officer—particularly, the Bengal Famine Inquiry Commission, after this tragedy of the Bengal Famine, had to say this about the foodgrains takeover:

> "It is abundantly clear that a policy of *laissez faire* in the matter of food supply and distribution can lead nowhere and would probably end in a catastrophy".

This is what the most conservative Commission said in 1945, about the foodgrains trade. They said that free trade should not be allowed in foodgrains. Then, there are a number of expert committees which have gone into this matter like the Ashoka Mehta Enquiry Committee, Venkatappiah Committee and Gadgil Committee. All of them came to this conclusion that there must not be free trade in foodgrains; there must be stability to the economy of this country. But, the Jan Sangh Members are very vociferous when they talk about the prices.

What about the spurt in the prices of foodgrains from time to time? You will be surprised to know that in this country due to the violent fluctuations to which our food economy has been subjected, our whole planning process had come into difficulties and even our rupee value has been upset sometimes for which one contributory factor has been the violent fluctuation in the food economy. The producers and consumers are being fleeced, as very ably mentioned by Mr. Krishnappa yesterday. In this country, there is a fashion to refer to the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai because he introduced decontrol. No doubt he was a great patirot and a stalwart but I do not agree with the common notion that because he introduced decontrol, every problem of the Indian

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food economy was solved. He brought about decontrol in 1954. In 1956 the foodgrain prices went up by 28 9 per cent. This year the pric rise has been 16 to 17 per cent. In 1957 it was 9 7 per cent. In 1964 it was 24.9 per cent. The price rise was 11 per cent in 1965, 12 per cent in 1966, 31 per cent in 1967 and again this year it is 16 to 17 per cent. This is because friends of Mr Piloo Mody were allowed to operate freely in the foodgrains trade.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): If there is a bumper crop, what will happen?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The farmers will not suffer. This has been done to eliminate speculation in foodgrain trade. This is very desirable both for shortages and for bumper crops.

The general problem of land ceiling would be dealt with by my senior colleague I would only like to put the record straight Mr. B. N. Reddy is one of our great patriots. Though I was present when he was speaking, later I went through the text of his speech because I attach great importance to his speech But I do not agree with many of the statements he has made His assessment of Indian agriculture is not correct. He said that according to national guidelines and the ceiling laws, a person has been permitted to hold 27 acres of perennially irrigated land. It is not correct. According to the national guidelines the maximum limit for land with assured irrigation and yielding two crops a year is 10 to 18 acres. We are not allowing any State Government to make a departure. If any State Government makes a departure, either we will withhold presidential assent or will take a written undertaking from the State Government that they will bring about the necessary amendment.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): For a major, son a separate unit of a family is allowed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Under the Hindu law, any child born in the family is a coparcener. If the child becomes an adult, he is a separate entity. Had we not incorporated it in the national guidelines, there would have been interminable legal cases. The courts would have been saddled with thousands of cases and it would have created great confusion.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: You may not agree with my statement. But I quoted the Government's Economic Survey. What have you to say on that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Shri Jharkhande Rai said that there are many big farms. I know that the old ceiling law had many loopholes. It gave many exemptions. But under the new national guidelines all such loopholes have been eliminated. Now nobody would be in a position to have big farms

Shri Paswan and Shri Chhotey Lal made one very important observation, namely, that there are many people in this country who own land but who do not cultivate it, in fact who do not know how to cultivate it This state of affairs has to be ended. Those persons who cultivate land through share-croppers have no right to own land. I would urge the State Governments that the share-croppers must be given the right of owning these lands and cultivating them permanently. The stand of the Government of India on this point is very clear.

A number of suggestions have been made about tractors, fertilizers, seeds and credit by Shri Darbara Singh and Shri Tiwary which we will carefully consider.

Shri Tiwary, one of our party members, made a very wrong statement, apart from saying something very uncharitable about my senior colleague,

which he should not have said. He said that when Shri C. Subramaniam was there, new varieties were introduced but during the last few years nothing has been done. I had the privilege of working with Shri C. Subramaniam and I know that he had made some contribution to the agricultural economy. But to say that after Shri C. Subramaniam left this Ministry no new varieties have been introduced is to make a wrong statement. Take, for instance, Kalyan sonar which has become most popular.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The credit goes to the scientists and not to Shri Subramaniam or Shri Ahmed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A number of varieties have been introduced during the last five years. I do not know how Shri Tiwary got the wrong information. I can give him information as to how many new varieties have been introduced in wheat, rice, pulses and other crops

Then an observation has been made that bureaucracy comes in the way of implementation of the takeover of trade and other policies. The Government of India is seized of the matter of administrative re-organization. My own experience in my Ministry is that I have no difficulty in working with the officers. The administration rises to the occasion when national issues are involved. Take the case of Bangladesh. When my Ministry was saddled with the responsibility of supplying food to Bangladesh, it could do it without any breakdown because my officials did their duty to the best of their ability. As far as my Ministry is concerned, may I assure this House that the officilas work as a team and we will be able to discharge our functions well provided there is goodwill of all of you here?

A reference has been made to the Agricultural Prices Commission? I have consulted my senior colleague. We do feel that there is need to strengthen the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have heard with rapt attention the views expressed on both sides of the House on this question. There is need to strengthen the Agricultural Prices Commission so that we are in a position to arrive at right decisions in regard to the prices of agricultural commodities.

The hon. Members, Shri Sivaswamy and Shri Mirdha, made some observations about fisheries development. I am glad to mention, despite many handicaps, last year's export performance of fisheries has been very good. We have succeeded in exporting fish worth Rs. 58 crores as against only Rs. 10—15 crores. Our exports are increasing very fast. We are thinking of entering into deep sea fishing. Recently, we had an agreement with Poland for deep sea fishing trawlers and we propose to expand our fleet of trawlers, etc. by importing from Poland and elsewhere. I do feel confident that in years to come we shall be in a position to introduce a very large number of trawlers at much faster pace than what we have done in the past.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Krishnappa made a very good speech and made a very great contribution to the debate. He was suggesting that there should be a plan for drought areas. We have now advised the State Governments that they must have a master plan for drought areas and that all the help which is given to State Governments must go for productive works. I am sorry that Shri Sivaswamy of D.M.K. party made a very uncharitable remark that Tamil Nadu is being discriminated against as far as drought assistance is concerned. I do not think so because the Central team which visits the area makes their own objective study. We do not interfere in their functioning. They make some recommendation. Perhaps, my hon. friend, Shri Sivaswamy is not aware how severe

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drought conditions are in Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and in some parts of Andhra Pradesh. Perhaps, therefore, he made that remark.

I would like to submit that never before in the history of our country such a massive help was given to State Governments for carrying out drought relief operations. If we take into consideration the total amount released to State Governments for drought relief operations, for emergency production programmes, for short-term loans, almost the amount comes to about Rs. 500 crores. Never before such a massive assistance was given to State Governments. We shall continue to help State Governments so long as they are in difficulty.

Today, 70 lakhs people are working on drought relief operations. Earlier, the highest figure that was reached in 1966 was 25 lakhs. Now it is 70 lakhs people. You can imagine the magnitude of drought relief operations and to what extent the Central Government is assisting State Governments. About 97,000 relief operations are on and 70 lakhs people are working on them.

Lastly, some observations have been made about cooperative movement and about the credit difficulties of farmers. We have some difficulties about cooperative movement. We are trying to improve cooperative movement. It is of course a States' subject. May I submit that there is no alternative to cooperatives in this country? For instance, take short-term loans. Today, cooperatives are distributing about Rs. 700 crores in the form of short-term loans in the country. No other agency distributes loans of this magnitude. Then, take for example marketing. See the Punjab Marketing Federation and the way in which it is working. There is no such effective organisation in any part of Asia. I have full faith, as we take over wholesale trade in foodgrains, many of the cooperatives will be involved. Some of the difficulties can be removed. We have advised the State Governments to democratise the base, to see that democratic elections are held, to see that weaker sections are given proper help and to see that cooperatives are more helpful. We are attending to the problem of credit to small farmers. In the Fifth Plan, we anticipate that the total requirement of short-term credit for small farmers will be about Rs. 900 crores. At the moment, we are providing about Rs. 300 crores a year to small farmers by way of short-term loans. We propose, during the next 4-5 years, to add Rs. 400 crores more. Almost Rs. 700 crores out of 900 crores requirement of small farmers will be met by institutional sources by the end of Fifth Plan. This has to be appreciated. In 1951-52, the cooperatives were supplying only 3 per cent of the total agricultural credit to all farmers including small farmers. But now the percentage in regard to small farmers during the next five years would reach almost 78 to 80 per cent. That would be our endeavour. There are many short comings, many weaknesses. My Ministry has been constantly in touch with the Reserve Bank of India and the Banking Department m the Finance Ministry, and we hope that, by our constant efforts, we shall be in a position to help the small farmers in a bigger way in days to come.

I am thankful to you for giving me this much of time. I would only say that we have been in a position to do whatever humble duty we have been able to do because of the cooperation and good understanding of all the hon. members of this House. I would only seek their cooperation—from all sides of the House. As I have said, I am not allergic to criticism—neither my senior colleague nor myself. Any constructive criticism is welcome. If any member wants any matter to be discussed, he can discuss with us.

Our cards are open; we do not want to conceal anything. If any member feels strongly on anything, he is welcome to discuss it with my senior colleague or myself or with Prof. Sher Singh. We will be happy to have more and more cooperation from all of you.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL (Jalgaon): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. While supporting, I would like to make some observations.

16.38 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

Our country is passing through a very critical stage; particularly on the economic front, we are facing a number of crucial issue. I remember, a few years back some of our leaders criticised a particular aspect and called it a crisis of character; some called it a crisis of confidence. But now it has been proved that it was a temporary phase in the whole process of planning. It was not a permanent feature; it was only a temperary feature. So, if you take into account the actions and the everall performance of this Department, I think, there cannot be any basis for criticism. If we take into account the background and the context and try to make a qualitative assessment of the performance of this Department, I can claim it—and I claim it rightly—that the psychology of the agricultural community has been changed by the performance in the course of the last 15 to 20 years. This is the greatest achievement, a very good achievement, if we look into the aspect of the qualitative assessment of the performance. I do not want to repeat the number of instances already given or repeat the same arguments. We find a number of good things now. Our agricultural community have acquired qualities such as initiative, drive, strength and confidence. These are the basic qualities so far as democratic planning is concerned—the strength and confidence to face the odds, calamities and any adverse situations and save the country ultimately. This sort of confidence, this sort of strength and spirit, is the most essential requisite for the success of democratic planning. Hence, I woulud like to record my sense of appreciation for our agricultural community and also our compliments to our scientists who have done well, who have done their jobs in the best possible way.

If you look to the other side of the coin, that is the implementation part of the schemes, etc., we may find some shortcomings, some failures, some surrenders of plan allocations on some schemes. But, even then, I say that the Government machinery has been very responsive and on the whole, the performance of the Agriculture Ministry has been encouraging.

During the last three years budget speeches of the Opposition Leaders, I observe that the claim of Green Revolution has been criticised as a failure. But most humbly I submit that this process is the process of silent revolution, a very good sign for the success of democratic planning. The agricultural community is not an organized force in this country and hence it deserves all sympathies.

I would like to make a few suggestions which need to be considered by this Ministry. My first suggestion would be—of course, it is not a new one, several members have made a mention about it—that is, the agricultural community must be given remunerative prices for their agricultural produce. When we talk of remunerative prices, a criticism is levelled against this approach. 'Why you only think of remunerative prices for agricultural produce?'. I would humbly ask you about this. So far as the price policy is concerned, this country has no pricing policy based on equality or parity or something like

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that We cannot afford it straightaway We are not in a position to give substantial and remunerative price to the agricultural producers. But if you want to quicken the rate of agricultuural growth, you must not grudge a remunerative price to the agricultural community.

Secondly, pesticides and fertilisers which are essential for agricultural production should be made available at reasonable prices So also, small agricultural implements on the lines of Japan must be produced and supplied to the farmers in the country on a large scale.

Fourthly, Agro-service centres must be extended to all parts of the country as early as possible These are the suggestions I offer

Now, coming to the second part of agriculture, I would like to refer to this policy of take-over I do not want to repeat the same argument advanced by many of my friends I can say one thing The wholesalers have been opposing this policy and programme and they are determined to sabotage its implementation. So, the question now before the country as a whole is whether this progressive policy is to be supported. It is even opposed by some of the opposition parties in the country I want to know whether they stand with the interests of the 96 per cent of the people in the country or whether they stand with the 4 per cent of the people, *viz*, the wholesalers and other traders. The wholesalers are misleading the retailers that they are being thrown on the streets by this take-over But the retailers have got their own scope in the scheme, but they should be properly directed.

When we adopt such progressive policies, then we come across one major difficulty. That is the public distribution system. It is said that we have no such public distribution system. I would like to recal that some years ago service societies were set up and they were encouraged by our revered leader, late Panditji. There are also the Panchayati Raj institutions. What happened to those institutions? Have you not succeeded in establishing a network of these institutions in the country? If you have succeeded, there will be no difficulty. I think we can very well utilise these institutions for distribution.

Lastly, I must ventilate my grievance also. The Central Government as also some of the State Governments have not paid adequate attention to strengthen the basic movement, that is, credit and the service societies and the Panchayati Raj institutions I request the Government to pay adequate and full attention to build up these institutions I would like to place on record our sense of appreciation for the agricultural community as a whole, our congratulations to the Ministry for the progressive policy of take-over and our compliments to the scientists With these words I conclude

श्री रामकुंवर (टोंक) सभापति जी, आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया उस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं । हमारे देश में कृषि की जो प्रधान समस्या है उस को हम सब को मिल कर के हल करना है । उस की उन्नति करना बहुत ही जरूरी है । आज हमारे देश मे दूसरे देशों का उदाहरण दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन मै इस निर्णय पर पहुचा हू और शायद इस हाउस मे जो भी कोई किसान होगे वह अच्छी तरह जानते होगे कि सरकार ने किसानो की उन्नति के लिये जितनी भी योजनायें बनायी उन को वह किसानो तक नहीं पहुंचा सकी है । मैं इस सदन मे कोई पक्षपातपूर्ण बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । मै ऐग्रीकल्चर कमेटी का भी सदस्य हूं और उस नाते सरकारी फार्म भी हमने देखा है, वहां पर

अच्छी उन्नति हुई है और पैदावार भी बहुत अच्छी मिली जिस के लिये सरकार बधाई की पात्र है । लेकिन हमारी ये योजनायें किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच सकीं ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जा रहा है, उन्हीं को सरकार ऊंचा उठाने की ओर लगी हुई है, लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो अर्ध श्रेणी के किसान हैं अगर आप उन तक ये योजनायें पहुंचायें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है । सभापति जी, कोई भी जो लखपति है उस को दो, चार हजार का फ़ायदा या नुकसान हो जाय तो कोई फर्क उस पर नहीं पड़ेगा, लेकिन छोटा किसान जो दो, चार एकड़ पर खेती करता है उन को जरा भी नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये । उन लोगों तक आप की योजना नहीं पहुच पायी है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि भूमि सुधार के मामले में छोटे किसानों को जो जमीनें अलौट की गयी हैं उन पर झगड़े चल रहे हैं । कितनी ही जमीन व्यक्तिगत लोगों को अलाट की है और कितनी ही जमीन सहकारी समितियों को अलाट की गयी है । मेरा निवेदन है अगर सरकारी योजनायें उन तक पहुचती तो उनको सिंचित जमीन मिल सकती थी और अनाज की पैदावार काफी बढ़ सकती थी । उससे देश को काफी लाभ मिल सकता था । लेकिन हमारी जो जो योजनायें हैं वे बड़े बड़े किसानों तक ही पहुंच सकी हैं । आगे से ऐसा न हो इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मैंने जिले की जो भायच बड़े ध्यान से सुना है । जहां उनका ध्यान अन्य प्रान्तों की ओर गया है और उनका उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, वहां उनका ध्यान राजस्थान की ओर नहीं गया है । वहां सूखे की जो भयंकर स्थिति है, जब उन्होंने सूखे की स्थिति का वर्णन किया तो राजस्थान का नाम नहीं लिया इसका कारण शायद यह हो सकता है कि उनकी राजस्थान में कोई विशेष दिलचस्पी नहीं है क्योंकि वह वहां के नहीं हैं.....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I very strongly protest against this remark.

श्री रामेश्वर : मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि अगर राजस्थान में भूमि की सिंचाई की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय तो राजस्थान को ही बल्कि सारे देश को इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है । राजस्थान के लोग अन्य प्रान्तों के लोगों से कम मेहनती नहीं हैं । वे उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में आपकी बहुत ज्यादा मदद कर सकते हैं । शर्त यही है कि उनके वास्ते आप सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दें । राजस्थान में बहुत सी नदियां और नाले हैं । अगर उन के ऊपर आप बांध बना कर सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्रदान कर दें तो उससे विशेष लाभ होगा । मेरे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोंक में बनास नदी है जो बारह महीने चलती है । इसको जीवन दायिनी नदी कहते हैं । पहले उसकी योजना बनी थी । क्वार्टर वगैरह सब बन गए थे । लेकिन मालूम नहीं कि क्यों उस योजना को खटाई में डाल दिया गया । इसी तरह से बाई, खारी, बाड़ी, मासी आदि कितनी ही नदियां हैं जो जयपुर, टोंक आदि जिलों में हैं उन पर अगर बांध वगैरह आप बना दें तो ज्यादा उपजाऊ जमीन लोगों को मिल सकती है ।

बीज जब भी आप दें अच्छा दें । मेरे जिले में बाजरे का बीज दिया गया था । बीज अच्छा होगी इस वास्ते तब लोगों ने बहुत खुशियां मनाई थीं । लेकिन बाद में सट्टे में दाना नहीं निकला । इससे किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बीज की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करके और उसका अच्छी तरह से रख रखाव करके ही

[श्री रामकंवर]

उसका वितरण किसानों में आगे से किया जाए ।

गेहूं का भाव गिरा दिया गया है । इससे जो छोटे किसान हैं और जो कृषि मजदूर हैं उनके हितों पर आघात पहुंचेगा । किसानों को अगर पैदावार की अच्छी कीमत नही मिली तो वे कृषि मजदूर को भी कोई ज्यादा दाम नहीं दे सकेंगे । इस वास्ते आप सोच समझ कर काम करें और छोटे किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों का ध्यान रखें, उनके हितों की रक्षा करे। इनको आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन एलाट करें । सरकार के पास लाखों और करोड़ों एकड जमीन फारेस्ट्स के नाम पर पड़ी हुई है । यह फारेस्ट डिपार्टमैंट के पास है । कितनी ही जमीन मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तथा राजस्थान के अन्य क्षेत्रों में जंगलात के लिए रखी गई है और कहा गया है कि इस में दरख्त लगाएंगे लेकिन आज तक दरख्त नाम मात्र के लिए भी नही लगाए गए हैं । बेकार वह भूमि पड़ी हुई है । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह उस जमीन को शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स लोगों मे, गरीब लोगों में बांट दे ताकि ये लोग अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर सके । खेती का इनको बहुत ज्यादा तजुर्बा है और ये आपकी पैदावार बढ़ाने में आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं ।

आपने छोटे किसानों, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट आदि को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए जमीन दी है जो ढलान वाली जमीन है, टीले जहां है वह भी आप उनको दें और उनको आप साधन भी उपलब्ध कर दें और वे इसको समतल बना कर उपजाऊ भूमि के रूप मे परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं । पंचायतों को भी आप कुछ जिम्मेदारियां सौंपे । आपके राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं । वहां बहुत पक्षपात है । ये राहत कार्य कांग्रेस के जो सरपंच हैं उनके ही इर्द गिर्द चलते हैं । जो मजदूर बेचारा दूसरी पार्टी का समर्थन करने वाला है उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और वह जो पक्षपात चलता है, इसको आपको समाप्त करना चाहिये ।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1973-74. This important Ministry includes within its scope the Food Department, community development and cooperation. The discussion of the Demands relating to this Ministry is taking place at a crucial period when the drought-prone areas have been affected by failure of monsoons and the failure of crops.

As you are aware, in Andhra Pradesh, out of 21 districts, 14 are backward, and in Rayalaseema and Telengana, many of the districts have been affected by drought. Therefore, the drought-prone areas programme should be continued vigorously in these areas, and more funds should be allotted under this head.

The constituency of Nalgonda which I represent is a very backward one. I have represented already to the Prime Minister to include his district within the drought-prone area schemes, and I am told that it is being considered in the Fifth Plan. Unless and until vigorous efforts are made under this scheme, the country will not go ahead I would also suggest that action should be taken to form a statutory board for dry farming as well as for prevention of drought, and statutory action should be taken in this regard.

As regards land ceilings, only five or six States such as Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab etc. have enacted land ceilings Acts, while others have not done so. Special attention should be paid by the Ministry of Agriculture to see that these Acts are enacted and enforced.

In the same way, I would suggest that urban ceilings should also be effected. Land ceilings and urban ceilings should go together simultaneously. Otherwise, it would mean a discrimination against the rural people and giving priority to the urban areas.

Nagarjunasagar is a very big project, and it is going to irrigate more than 36.50 lakhs acres and generate more than 100 MW of power. I would request the Ministry of Agriculture to recommend the establishment of a fertiliser plant at Nagarjunasagar.

Survey of ground water resources should also be undertaken so that the underground water resources should also be exploited.

Rural electrification programme should be encouraged. Crash programmes for rural areas should be given top priority.

With regard to tube-wells, wherever ground water is available, this should be attended to. In the course of our tours recently as members of Parliament, we had been to the rural areas around Calcutta, and we found shallow as well as deep tube-wells there, and hundreds of acres of land are being cultivated in this way. This kind of thing should be further encouraged.

The schemes with regard to the marginal and small farmers should be encouraged, and cent per cent marginal and small farmers should be involved under these schemes.

As regards community development and panchayati raj, under the programme of decentralisation, panchayati raj systems i.e., gram panchayats, panchayat samitis and zilla parishad Acts have been enacted. These have been doing very well, but some States like Assam have scrapped the panchayati raj system.

17.00 hrs.

In the same way, due to internal quarrels and party feelings, etc., they are thinking of scrapping the panchayati raj system in several States. Even in Andhra Pradesh, I am sorry to say, rather ashamed to mention, that the then Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended to the Governor to scrap the panchayati raj system, but it has not been done at the high level by the Governor, but such things should not have taken place, because we are thinking of decentralisation for through decentralisation only the country will go ahead.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): In Assam, it has not been scrapped. They have improved the system. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Therefore, the panchayati raj system should be encouraged. As my learned friend Mr. B. S. Murthy said, in the recent conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad, they resolved that the panchayati raj system should be encouraged and some more powers should be given to them. I support the take-over programme in respect of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. They must also be entrusted with such institutions of cooperatives. Unless and until you encourage the panchayati raj system, the whole plan which has gone on till now in community development will not improve.

Unless and until you have the infra-structure programme like water, electricity and other inputs for agricultural production, you cannot be expected to develop the land only by distribution of the land to the landless. As such, the infra-structure programme such as the inputs and more electricity should be given to needy.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) मोहतरम डेपुटी चेयरमैन, महकमा जराअत ने जो 758 करोड़ रुपये का बजट पेश किया है, मेरे ख्याल में मुल्क के सामने जो गम्भीर समस्या है उस को देखते हुए इस सिलसिले में कंजूसी से काम लिया गया है । इस महकमा को और ज्यादा रकम देनी चाहिए था । जो मांग की गई है, मैं उस की पूरी तौर पर ताईद करता हूं । लेकिन मैं आप की इजाजत से चन्द बातों की तरफ महकमा जराअत का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

हम देखते हैं कि खुश्कसाली हम लोगों की जिन्दगी का हिस्सा बन गई है । हमें हर साल खुश्कसाली का सामना करना पड़ता है और हर साल उस पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस होती है । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उस सिलसिले में हम क्या कर रहे हैं । जब यह मसला पैदा होता है, तभी हम उस पर गौर करते हैं । मेरी जाती राय में सैंट्रल लेवल पर और प्राविंशल लेवल पर ड्राउट कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाए जाने चाहिए, जो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत काम करे और जो वक्त से पहले इस मामले की जांच करे और फिर पूरी कुव्वत और ताकत के साथ उस का मुकाबला करे ।

हर साल खुश्कसाली होती है और हजारों लाखों मवेशी मरते हैं । हर साल हम सिर्फ रोना रोते हैं कि इतनी बड़ी खुश्कसाली हुई और उस में इतने मवेशी मर गये । मेरी जाती राय में जिला लेवल और ब्लाक लेवल पर इस का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए । खुश्कसाली का मुकाबला करने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं । जैसे बिहार में कोसी योजना बनी है और कई और योजनायें बन रही हैं । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि लोगों को वक्त पर पानी, खाद और पम्पिंग सेट नहीं मिलते हैं । मेरे अपने हल्के में हजार से अधिक बोरिंग हुए हैं, लेकिन पम्पिंग सेट्स की इतनी कमी है कि लोग उस का फायदा नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं । इस लिए मेरी राय है कि बिहार में पम्पिंग सेट्स का एक कारखाना कौरंत बनाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि छोटे और बड़े किसानों को पम्पिंग सेट्स दिये जा सकें ।

यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि हालांकि हम ने सीलिंग लागू कर दी है, लेकिन ट्रेक्टर्स की कीमत अभी तक 25, 26, 27 या 28 हजार रुपये हैं । जब जमीन की सीलिंग दस से अठारह एकड़ मुकर्रर की गई है, तो उसी लिहाज से ट्रेक्टर की कीमत भी होनी चाहिए, ताकि जो लोग सीलिंग के मातहत आते हैं, वे ट्रेक्टर खरीद सकें ।

जहां तक कर्जे का ताल्लुक है, आज कर्जा हासिल करना आसमान से तारे तोड़ कर लाने के बराबर है । इस लिए चाहे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हो और चाहे को-आपरेटिव बैंक, कर्जा देने के रूल्ज में तब्दीली लाने की सख्त जरूरत है । मेरे हल्के में बैंक की कम से कम दूरी बीस, पचीस या तीस किलोमीटर है । किसानों को कर्जा लेने के लिए कई बार आना जाना पड़ता है । श्री शिन्दे ने फिगर्ज दी हैं कि को-आपरेटिव बैंकों के जरिये करोड़ों रुपये डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किये गये हैं लेकिन छोटे किसानों को न नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से और न को-आपरेटिव बैंकों से वक्त पर कर्जा मिलता है । इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि हर ब्लाक में नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक और को-आपरेटिव बैंक की शाखा खोली जाये, ताकि छोटे गरीब किसान उन से फायदा उठा सकें ।

खाद का मसला भी निहायत संगीन है, लेकिन वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ पेट्रोलियम के मातहत है । इसी तरह एग्रीकल्चर के लिए बिजली की भी जरूरत है, लेकिन वह डा० के० एल० राव और मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन के हाथ में है । सीधा सा मामला श्री शिन्दे के हाथ में है । लेकिन इन तीनों

में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । अगर किसान को खाद मिलती है, तो पानी नहीं मिलता है, अगर पानी मिलता है, तो बीज नहीं मिलता है और अगर बीज मिलता है, तो पम्पिंग सेट वगैरह के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है । किसान को ये सब चीजें वक्त पर मिलें, इस लिए जरूरी है कि इन तीनों डिपार्टमेंट्स में कोआर्डिनेशन हो ।

पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कानसौलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स बहुत जरूरी है । बिहार सरकार ने इस स्कीम को टेक अप किया है । जब हम ने इस बारे में बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भारत सरकार से 28 करोड़ रुपया दिलवाइये । हम ने कहा कि हम 40 करोड़ रुपया दिलवायेंगे, लेकिन छः बरस की मुद्दत को घटा कर तीन बरस कीजिए, ताकि किसान साइकालोजिकली परेशान न हों और प्रोडक्शन में रुकावट न पड़े । वह इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । मिनिस्ट्री कानसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स के लिए रुपया दे, लेकिन उस को इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए कि मुद्दत को छः बरस से घटा कर तीन बरस किया जावे, ताकि किसानों को इत्मीनान हो और वे प्रोडक्शन के काम में लग सके ।

मैंने पिछली बार भी लैंड लेवलिंग के बारे में जिक्र किया था । इस एक साल में लैंड लेवलिंग के सिलसिले में क्या हुआ है ? मैं ने तो कोई काम नहीं देखा है ।

बिजली की हालत बहुत खराब है । सड़कों पर पोल पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उन को खड़ा नहीं किया गया है । जब से मैं इलक्ट हो कर आया हूं, तब से-दो बरस से-मेरे हल्के में बायसी, अमौर, जोकीहाट, पलासी, बैसा निकलगंज, ठाकुरगंज, बहादुरगंज और सिकटी वगैरह में सड़कों के किनारे पोल पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं किस कठिनाई की वजह से उन्हें खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस तरफ फौरी तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि छोटे किसानों को राहत मिल सके ।

जहां तक पटसन का ताल्लुक है, मैंने 29 मार्च को श्री सिन्हे को खत लिखा था कि आसाम और बंगाल को छोड़ कर सारे मुल्क में पटसन पैदा करने में पूर्णिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट का अव्वल नम्बर है । और वह पटसन बहुत ए क्वालिटी की होती है जिस से लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज आप कमाते हैं । उस के लिए मैंने अभी 26 मार्च को खत लिखा है कि बीज नं० 878 नहीं मिल रहा है और सब किसान परेशान है । आप की इजाजत से मैं यह दरख्वास्त पढ़ना चाहता हूं । कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी किशनगंज बीज के लिये परेशान है । उन्होंने बहुत सारे अधिकारियों के नाम दरख्वास्त लिखी है ? मैं उस दरख्वास्त को पढ रहा हूं जो मैं आप को दूंगा ·

"It is learnt that our Government is desirous to encourage Cooperative Society and with that idea and encouragement our Consumers/Co-operative Stores ventured to approach the August Manager of Seeds Corporation, Purnea for appointment of agent for sale of national seeds, but the stepmotherly treatment of this Officer concerned has amply proved that Cooperative Society of Bihar should not think to get encouragement and help for their development by our Welfare State."

तो यह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी दो साल से मुतवातिर परेशान है कि हमें बीज दो तो हम किसानों को सप्लाई करें । लेकिन उन को बीज नहीं मिल रहा है । कहां पर रुकावट है, कहां पर परेशानियां हैं यह आप देखें । यह दरख्वास्त मैं आप को भेजूंगा । पटसन के बीज की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए क्योंकि यह बीज बोने का वक्त है, और लोग परेशान हैं । बीज नहीं मिल रहा है । अगर बीज

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

नही देगे तो पटसन पैदा नही होगी और उस से किसान को नुकसान होगा साथ ही साथ मुल्क को भी नुकसान होगा । फारेन एक्सचेज में कमी आएगी और बहुत सारी बात होंगी । सूबाई हुकूमत को इन मामलों के ऊपर आप चुस्त करे। प्रेज्युएट्स जो हैं उन को आप बी डी ओ बनाएं ताकि ब्लाक की तरक्की हो । जो बेघर और बेजमीन वाले लोग है, जब लडलेस को जमीन बांटते है तो उन को भी जमीन दें । चाहे वे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों, या मुसलमान हों, गर्ज कि जो भी हो, बेजमीन और बेघर वाले हों, फाजिल जमीन उनमे बटना है ।

हजारीबाग मे अभी एक हिन्दू मुस्लिम फसाद हो गया । वह एक मदरसे के नजदीक गैर-मजरुआ जमीन बिहार सरकार की थी उस को लेकर हुआ । 1947 से लेकर आज तक उस जमीन का बन्दोबस्त क्यो नही किया सरकार ने ?

क्या वजह है कि इतना बडा दगा फसाद वहा इस के लिए हुआ ? यह एक सोचने की बात है ।

बिहार एक बहुत पिछडा हुआ इलाका है । आप नार्थ बिहार के लिए एक डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी या बोर्ड बनाइए क्यों कि आप कोसी कैनाल, गडक कैनाल वगैरह सब बना रहे हैं तो यह एथारिटी वहा बनाइए ताकि वहा के छोटे किसानो की उन्नति हो सके जिनके लिए हम कमिटेड हैं ।

एक अर्ज मैं यह करुगा कि हम किसानों के बारे मे सारी बाते सोचते है और सारे फायदे उन को पहुचाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन रुकावट कहा पडती है, बाटिलनेक कहां हैं, यह आप देखें, इस को सोचें ।

इस में कोई सुबहा की बात नही है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत से तारीफ के लायक काम किए हैं । लेकिन इस में बहुत सारी बाटलनेक्स भी आप के यहां हैं । सिर्फ तारीफ ही तारीफ के लायक हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

आखिर में होल सेल ट्रेड की बात मैं कहता हूं । यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है । लेकिन आपने जो गहूं का दाम फिक्स किया है उसी के हिसाब से किसानो को पानी खाद और बिजली भी कम कीमत पर सप्लाई करे ताकि किसान को पोसाए, उस को फायदा पहुचे वरना कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स की कीमत आज आसमान को छू रही है और चीजों के दाम आप कम नही कर रहे है तो ऐसी हालत से किसान को कैसे फायदा पहुंचेगा । इन बातो के ऊपर आप सोचिए ।

मेरे जिले मे 50 हजार एकड मे आप ने बास लगवाया जगल विभाग की ओर से लेकिन आप वहा चल कर देखिए 1954 से ले कर 1973 तक 20 वर्ष का अरसा हो गया, अगर एक पाई का भी फायदा हुआ हो तो कोई बात नही आप जरुर कीजिए इस काम को । लेकिन पहले चल कर देख लीजिए कि उस मे कोई बेनिफिट केन्द्रीय सरकार को या राज्य सरकार को है या नही । अगर है तो कीजिए वरना जो 50 हजार एकड यह जमीन है इसे भूमिहीनों मे बाट दीजिए ।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان
(کشن گنج) - محترم چیرمین،
محکمہ زراعت نے جو ۱۵۰ کروڑ روپے
کا بجٹ پیش کیا ہے - میرے خیال
میں ملک کے سامنے جو کمیونیکیشن
سسٹم ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس
سلسلے میں کنجوسی سے کام لیا گیا
ہے - اس محکمہ کو اور زیادہ رقم

یوجنائیں بنائی گئی ہیں - جیسے بہار میں کوسی یوجنا بنی ہے اور کئی اور یوجنائیں بن رہی ہیں لیکن ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو وقت پر پانی نہیں مہیا اور پیمانگ سمت نہیں ملتے ہیں - میرے اپنے حلقے میں ہزار سے زیادہ بورنگ ہوئے ہیں - لیکن پیمانگ سمت کی اتنی کمی ہے کہ لوگ اس کا فائدہ نہیں اٹھا رہے ہیں - اس لئے میری رائے ہے کہ بہار میں پیمانگ شعبہ کا ایک کارخانا فوراً بنایا جانا چاہئے تاکہ چھوٹے اور بڑے کسانوں کو کم قیمت پر پیمانگ سمت دئے جا سکیں -

تعجب کی بات یہ ہے کہ حالانکہ ہم نے سیلنگ لاگو کر دی ہے لیکن ٹریکٹر کی قیمت ابھی تک 25, 26, 27, یا 28 ہزار روپئے ہے ؟ جب زمین کی سیلنگ 10 سے 18 ایکڑ مقرر کی گئی ہے تو اسی لحاظ سے ٹریکٹر کی قیمت میں بھی کمی ہونی چاہئے- تاکہ جو لوگ سیلنگ کے ماتحت آتے ہیں وہ ٹریکٹر خرید سکیں -

جہاں تک قرضے کا تعلق ہے - آج قرضہ حاصل کرنا آسمان سے تارے توڑ کر لانے کے برابر ہے - اس لئے چاہیئے نیشنلائزڈ بنک ہوں اور چاہئے ڈوپوزیٹو بنک - قرضہ دینے کے رولز میں تبدیلی لانے کی سخت ضرورت

دیکھی چاہئے تھی - جو مانگ کی گئی ہے - میں اس کی پوری طور پر تائید کرتا ہوں - لیکن میں آپ کی اجازت سے چند باتوں کی طرف محکمہ زراعت کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ خشک سالی ہم لوگوں کی زندگی کا حصہ بن گئی ہے - ہمیں ہر سال خشک سالی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے اور ہر سال اس پر پارلیمنٹ میں بحث ہوتی ہے - لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں ہم کیا کر رہے ہیں - جب یہ مسئلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے - تب ہی ہم اس پر غور کرتے ہیں - میری ذاتی رائے میں سیلٹول لیول پر اور بروشول لیول پر ڈرافٹ کنٹرول بورڈ بنایا جانا چاہئے جو سیلٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ماتحت کام کرے اور جو وقت سے پہلے اس معاملے کی جانچ کریں اور پھر پوری فورس اور طاقت کے ساتھ اس کا مقابلہ کریں -

ہر سال خشک سالی ہوتی ہے - اور ہزاروں - لاکھوں مویشی مرتے ہیں- ہر سال ہم صرف رونا روتے ہیں کہ اتنی بڑی خشک سالی ہوئی اور اس میں اتنے مویشی مر گئے مگر ذاتی رائے میں ٹھوس لیول- اور بلاک لیول پر اس کا انتظام کیا جانا چاہیئے - خشک سالی کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے بڑی بات

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

ہے - میرے حلقے میں بینک کی کم سے کم دوری 20 - 25 یا 30 کلومیٹر ہے- کسانوں کو قرضہ لینے کے لئے کئی بار آنا جانا پڑتا ہے -شری سلقیے نے فگرز دی ہیں- کہ کوآپریٹو، بینکوں کے ذریعے کروڑوں روپے ڈسٹریبیوٹ کئے گئے ہیں لیکن چھوٹے کسانوں کو نہ نیشنلائزڈ بینکوں سے اور نہ کوآپریٹو بینکوں سے وقت پر قرضہ ملتا ہے - اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہر بلاک میں نیشنلائزڈ بینک اور کوآپریٹو کی شاخ کھولی جائے تاکہ چھوٹے غریب کسان ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں -

کھاد کا مسئلہ بھی بہت سنگین ہے - لیکن وہ منسٹری آف پیٹرولیم کے ماتحت ہے - اسی طرح ایگریکلچر کے لئے بجلی کی بھی ضرورت ہے لیکن وہ ڈاکٹر کے - ایل راؤ اور منسٹری آف اریگیشن کے ہاتھ میں ہے - بیج کا معاملہ شری شندے کے ہاتھ میں ہے - لیکن ان تینوں میں کوئی کو آرڈینیشن نہیں ہے - اگر کسان کو کھاد ملتی ہے تو پانی نہیں ملتا ہے - اگر پانی ملتا ہے تو بیج نہیں ملتا ہے اور اگر بیج ملتا ہے تو پمپنگ سیٹ وغیرہ کے لئے بجلی نہیں ملتی ہے - کسانوں کو یہ سب چیزیں وقت پر ملیں - اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ ان تینوں ڈیپارٹمینٹس میں کو آرڈینیشن ہو -

پیداوار بڑھانے کے لئے کنسولیڈیشن آف ہولڈنگ بہت ضروری ہے - بہار سرکار نے اس سکیم کو ٹھیک اپ کیا ہے - جب ہم نے اس بارے میں بہار کے چیف منسٹر سے بات کی تو انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہمیں بھارت سرکار سے 28 کروڑ روپیہ دلوائیے - ہم نے کہا کہ ہم 40 کروڑ روپیہ دلوائینگے لیکن چھ برس کی مدت کو گھٹا کر 3 برس کیجئے تاکہ کسان ذہنی طور پر پریشان نہ ہوں اور پروڈکشن میں رکاوٹ نہ پڑے وہ اس کام کو کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - منسٹری کانسولیڈیشن آف ہولڈنگ کے لئے روپیہ دیر لیکن اس کو اس بات پر زور دینا چاہیئے کہ مدت کو چھ برس سے گھٹا کر تین برس کیا جائے تاکہ کسانوں کو اطمینان ہو اور وہ پروڈکشن کے کام میں لگ سکیں -

میں نے پچھلی بار بھی لینڈ لیونگ کے بارے میں ذکر کیا تھا - اس ایک سال میں لینڈ لیونگ کے سلسلے میں کیا ہوا ہے - میں نے کوئی کام نہیں دیکھا -

بجلی کی حالت بہت خراب ہے- سڑکوں پر پول پڑے ہوئے ہیں- لیکن ان کو کھڑا نہیں کیا گیا ہے- جب سے میں الیکٹ ہوکر آیا ہوں تب سے (دو برس سے) میرے حلقہ میں بائسی امور- جوکی ہاٹ - پلاسی بیہہ - کشن گنج ٹھاکر گنج - بہادر گنج اور سکٹی وغیرہ میں ، سڑکوں کے کنارے پول پڑے ہوئے ہیں- لیکن پتہ نہیں کس ٹیکنیکل کی وجہ سے انہیں کھڑا نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے- اس طرح فوری طور پر دھیان دینا چاہیئے- تاکہ چھوٹے کسانوں کو بجلی ملے اور راحت مل سکے-

ویرآ تو یہ یٹھو سوسائٹی دو سال سے متواتر پریشان ہے کہ ہمیں بیج دو تو ہم کسانوں کو سپلائی کریں- لیکن ان کو بیج نہیں مل رہا ہے- کہاں پر زکاوٹ ہے- کہاں پر پریشانیاں ہیں یہ آپ دیکھیں- یہ درخواست میں ہیں- بیج نہیں مل رہا ہے- اگر بیج نہیں دیںگے تو پیداوار نہیں ہوگی اور اس سے مزدوروں کسانوں کو نقصان ہوگا - اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ ملک کو بھی نقصان ہوگا - فارن ایکسچینج میں کمی آئیگی اور بہت ساری باتیں ہونگی- صوبائی حکومت کو ان معاملوں کے اوپر آپ چست کریں- ایگریکلچرل کریڈیبلٹیس جو ہیں- ان کو آپ بی- ڈی- او- بتائیں- تاکہ بلاک کی ترقی ہو- جو بے گھر اور بے زمین والے لوگ ہیں- جب لینڈ لیس کو زمین بانٹتے ہیں تو ان کو بھی زمین دیں- چاہے وہ ہری جن ہوں آدی واسی ہوں یا مسلمان ہوں غرض کہ جو بھی بے زمین اور بے گھر والے ہیں- فالتو زمین ان میں بانٹنا ہے-

ہزاری با میں ابھی ایک ہندو مسلمان فساد ہو گیا وہ ایک مدرسہ کے نزدیک غیر مزروعہ زمین بہار سرکار کی تھی- اس کو لیکر ہوا- 1947ء سے لیکر آج تک اس زمین کا بندوبست کیوں نہیں کیا سرکار نے-

جہاں تک پٹ سن کا تعلق ہے- میں نے 26 مارچ کو بیج کمیٹی میں سفارش کو خط لکھا تھا- کہ آسام اور بنگال کو چھوڑ کر سارے ملک میں پٹ سن پیدا کرنے میں پورنیا ضلع کا اول نمبر ہے اور وہ پٹ سن نہیٹ ایکوالٹی کی ہوتی ہے جس سے لاکھوں اور کروڑوں روپیہ کی فارن اکسچینج آپ کماتے ہیں- اس کے لئے میں نے ابھی 26 مارچ کو خط لکھا ہے- کہ بیج نمبر 878 نہیں مل رہا ہے- اور سب کسان پریشان ہیں- آپ کی اجازت سے میں یہ درخواست پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں- کنجومر کوآپریٹیو سوسائٹی کشنگنج بیج کے لئے پریشان ہے انہوں نے بہت ساری اندھیکاریوں کے نام درخواستیں لکھی ہیں- میں اس درخواست کو پڑھ رہا ہوں جو میں آپ کو دونگا-

"It is learnt that our Government is desirous to encourage Cooperative Society and with that idea and encouragement our Consumers Cooperative stores ventured to approach the august Manager of Seeds Corporation, Purnea for appointment of agent for sale of national seeds, but the step-motherly treatment of this officer concerned has amply proved that cooperative society of Bihar should not think to get encouragement and help for their development by our Welfare State."

سہو ہے ضلع پوری میں ۵۰ ہزار ایکڑ میں آپ نے بانس لگوایا۔ جنگل وبھاگ کی طرف سے لیکن آپ وہار چل کر دیکھئے 1956ء سے لیکر 1973ء تک قریب 20 برس کا عرصہ ہوگیا۔ اگر ایک پیڑی کا بھی فائدہ ہوا ہو تو کوئی نہیں۔ آپ ضرور کیجئے اس کام کو لیکن پہلے چل کو دیکھ لیجئے کہ اس سے کوئی وندہ سرکار سرکار کو یا صوبائی سرکار کو ہے یا نہیں۔ اگر ہے تو کیجئے ورنہ جو 50 ہزار ایکڑ زمین ہے اسے بےزمین لوگوں میں بانٹ دیجئے۔

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri) Sir, I congratulate the Agriculture Ministry on their good performance. Agricultural production requires financial resources For that there are two agencies namely the cooperative societies and the commercial banks, which recently have started giving finances to the farmers I want to say a few words about the observation of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India about the financing of Agriculture A study of the development of credit by cooperative and commercial banks indicates that whether it is cooperative credit, short-term credit of a longer duration or commercial bank credit, direct or indirect, the bulk of it has been availed of in a few States This lopsided geographical distribution of credit is related to infrastructure facilities and certain legislative constraints in respect of the State Governments also have to make some efforts

In this connection, the Government appointed the Talwar Committee which made some recommendations about financing of agriculture by commercial banks I would like to know what steps have been made to implement those recommendations so that

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

کیا وجہ اتنا بڑا دنگا فساد وہاں اس کے لئے ہوا۔ یہ سوچنے کی بات ہے۔

بہار ایک پچھڑا ہوا علاقہ ہے۔ آپ نارتھ بہار کے لئے ایک ڈویلپمینٹ بورڈ یا اتھارٹی بنائیے کیونکہ آپ کو اس کھنال۔ کنڈگ کھنال وغیرہ سب بنا رہے ہیں تو یہ اتھارٹی وہاں بنائیے تاکہ وہاں کے چھوٹے کسانوں کی ترقی ہوسکے جن کے لئے ہم کہتے ہیں۔

ایک عرض میں یہ کرونگا کہ ہم کسانوں کے بارے میں ساری باتیں سوچتے ہیں۔ اور سارے فائدے ان کو پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں لیکن رکاوٹ کہاں پڑتی ہے۔ آپ یہ دیکھیں۔ اس کو سوچیں اس میں کوئی شک کی بات نہیں ہے کہ اس منسٹری میں بہت سے تعریف کے لائق کام کئے ہیں۔ لیکن اس میں بہت ساری رکاوٹیں بھی آپ کے یہاں ہیں۔ صرف تعریف ہی تعریف کے لائق ہیں۔ ایسی بات نہیں ہے۔

آخیر میں ہول سیل ٹریڈ کی بات میں کہتا ہوں۔ یہ بہت اچھا قدم ہے۔ لیکن آپ نے جو گیہوں کے دام فکس کئے ہیں۔ اس کے حساب سے کسانوں کو پانی کھاد بیج اور بجلی بھی کم قیمت پر سپلائی کریں۔ تاکہ کسانوں کو بھی آئے۔ ان کو فائدہ پہنچے۔ ورنہ کلچوسو ڈوزر کی قیمت آج آسمان کو چھو رہی ہے۔ اور چیزوں کے دام آپ کم نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ تو ایسی حالت میں کسان کو کیسے فائدہ پہنچتا ان باتوں کو آپ سوچیئے۔

the agriculturists may receive adequate financial assistance from the commercial banks and cooperative societies.

While financing institutions in the context of the development task assigned to them can be legitimately expected to play a significant role in extension work for such purposes, it is at the same time necessary to point out that the State development agencies should have continued and constant contact with the cultivators and play their due part. The extension agencies of the States have to exert themselves even more than in the past, much more so, so that institutionalisation of agricultural credit is achieved at a faster pace than hitherto.

Another disappointment has been the slow enrolment of new members of cooperatives at the village level. While the Reserve Bank does not favour the financing of defaulters it would draw attention to the fact that there are yet very large numbers—perhaps the majority in absolute terms—of cultivators in most villages who are either not yet members or are non-borrowing members of the cooperative societies. If they can be made active borrowing members of primary societies, the Reserve Bank credit available to the State Cooperative banks could flow to them and on the strength of this added business one could expect the cooperative system itself to be reactivated.

The hon. minister mentioned about cotton and groundnut but not pulses. Pulses are one of the important food materials in our country. The prices of pulses are rising. There is one pulse research station in Orissa, but the results are not yet known. They are not published in the Agricultural Research Institute's bulletin. Unless we increase the production of pulses, the nutritional content of our food will decrease.

Sometime ago there was a report by Dr. Dakshinamurthi of the FAO that the milk yield of the cows in the rice producing areas is less because of the presence of some nicotine. That is why in States like Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bengal, which are rice-producing States, the cows do not give more of milk while in other States which produce jowar, bajra or wheat the cows yield more milk. Some research stations should be set up and research should be conducted on this subject and effective remedial steps taken so that even in the rice-growing areas there is more of milk production. There should also be research on fodder cultivation and cattle feed because it is very difficult to maintain cattle if there is no availability of cattle feed in sufficient quantity.

Coming to the development of fisheries in Chilka Lake, there was a proposal before the Government of India long ago to finance it with the help of the International Development Agency. That lake has got an area of 1,100 sq. kilometres in the rainy season and 900 sq. kilometres in the other season. Though there is enough of fish in that area, no effort has been made to develop that area. Long ago the Government of Orissa appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Parija for the development of fisheries and other agricultural development of that area. That scheme is pending with the Government of India. It should be cleared and work should be taken up with the assistance of the International Development Agency.

In this connection, a recommendation has been made for two fishery harbours, one at Damra and one at Chilka. The reply to a question was that it is under consideration. No steps have been taken in the matter so far. I suggest that it should be finalised soon.

Recently, the Government of Orissa decided to nationalise the kendu leaf trade. For that they require a large number of people trained in forestry. The Dehra Dun Forest Training College cannot supply such a large number of trained personnel. So, I would

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]
suggest that a forest training college should be opened or, in the alternative, the number of students trained in the Dehra Dun Forest College should be increased so that they can take over the kendu leaf trade.

17 22 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The time is fast approaching when we expand our activities for utilising our vast forest wealth So far enough attention has not been paid to that aspect If we do not develop and utilize our forest wealth, our agriculture will suffer For utilising the forest wealth we have to train personnel in forestry I hope the Government will make necessary arrangements for that

SHRI DASARATHA DEB Mr. Chairman, while intervening in the debate Shri Shinde expressed satisfaction about the performance of his Ministry Let him remain satisfied; I have no objection. But the reality is that a large number of people in our country are facing starvation death. That itself shows that our performance is not up to the mark.

I welcome the recent decision of the Government to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. This is a good step no doubt because the foodgrains trade should not be left entirely in the hands of the individual trader. My only doubt is whether this Government can pursue and execute this policy or it will remain only on paper like the *garibi hatao* slogan. The performance of the wholesale traders, particularly during the lean months, is very bad They hoard foodgrains and sell only when the prices go up They should be forced to bring the surplus to the market If you remain satisfied only with the market surplus, then the Government will not be able to build up stocks You will be getting foodgrains only from the poor sections of the people, not from the big people

I want to draw the attention of the Government to this. On earlier occasions also we have found and even today morning there was a lot of statement She has chosen to give a statement. She has chosen to give a threat to political parties, particularly, opposing the Congress, But she has not got a word to say against those black marketeers and hoarders. That is why I express my doubts about that

Coming to my State, Tripura State is facing a serious crisis, a serious famine, today No food stocks are there After discussing it with Mr Shinde, I went there and I visited so many godowns They cannot continue ration shops there. About 180 people have died of starvation We have published their names. That is why I suggest to this Government to build stocks there by immediately air-dropping the stocks there. Otherwise, you cannot meet the situation.

Now, the people have lost their purchasing capacity. They have no money. They cannot purchase food The price of rice is Rs. 2 to Rs. 2 50 per Kg Even sometimes if it is available at Rs 2 per Kg., the people cannot purchase it. So the Government should supply it at a subsidised rate in the ration shops at not more than 0.50 p per Kg Even then, I doubt whether you will be able to meet the situation there. Hundreds of people will die of starvation

I urge upon the Government to take up this issue with the State Government and provide relief works there so that starvation deaths do not occur

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए .

सभापति महोदय यदि आप भाषण देने के बजाय अपने प्वाइन्ट्स रखें तो ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं इस सदन में किसी भी विभाग पर नहीं बोला हूं, सिर्फ इसी विभाग की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये इन्तजार कर रहा था । अगर दो मिनट बुला कर बैठा देना चाहते हैं तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा । मुझे लोक सभा में बोलना है, इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कि मैं सिर्फ बोलना चाहता हूं बल्कि मैं चाहता हूं कि अपनी बातों को कहूं । इस लिये अगर आप के पास समय हो तो मुझे दीजिये मैं दो मिनट में नहीं खत्म कर सकूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : हम आपको सात मिनट देंगे ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सरकार ने गल्ले का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेकर इस मौके पर बहुत बड़ा काम किया है । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और जैसा कि कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है-जहां तक मूल्य निर्धारण का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय ने किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया है । आज फीअट कार का मूल्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट तय कर सकती है और उसी मूल्य पर वह सारे देश में बिक रही है, लेकिन किसानों की उपजाई हुई चीजों के बारे में कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है । उन के पास कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं है जिस के द्वारा वे अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द कर सकें, न रुपये हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाय । केवल कुछ लोग बैठ कर उस का निर्णय कर लेते हैं—यह उचित नहीं है । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि सरकार ने जो मूल्य तय किया है उस को और भी कम कर दीजिए, घटा कर 50 रुपये क्विंटल कर दीजिये, मुझे उस में आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन किसानों की जरूरत की चीजें उसी मूल्य के समानान्तर मिलनी चाहियें । अगर किसानों को वे वस्तुएं उसी तरह कम मूल्य पर मिलेंगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि फिर उस में किसी को कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी । आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि यदि किसान एक खुर्पी भी लेना चाहे तो जिस दर पर पहले मिलती थी, उससे चार-पांच गुना ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ते हैं । औजारों के दाम देने पड़ते हैं, सिंचाई पर टैक्स वृद्धि होती जा रही है, उसके सारे खर्चे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । और उस के अनुपात में किसानों के गेहूं-चावल का मूल्य निर्धारित न होने के कारण, मैं समझता हूं, आप के इस निर्णय में बाधा पहुंच सकती है । आप अगर मूल्य कम नहीं करना चाहते तो मैं ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन मैं इसलिये जोर देना चाहता हूं कि उन की जरूरत की चीजें उसी तरह से निर्धारित मूल्य पर, नियंत्रित मूल्य पर किसानों को मिलें ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश गांवों का देश है और हम इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़े, देश का विकास हो । गावों के रहने वालों के लिये दो व्यवस्थायें बनायी गयी थीं जिस का विचार प्रारम्भ में संविधान बनाने के वक्त में आया कि आर्थिक विकास के लिये सहकारी संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाया जाय और विकास और प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से पंचायती राज को जल्द लागू न किया जाय । सारे सूबों में दो तरह के कानून बने । जहां तक बिहार का ताल्लुक है 1947 में पंचायती राज कानून बना, लेकिन आज तक बिहार में पंचायती राज लागू नहीं हुआ । और अभी 30 जून तक लागू होने की बात सरकार ने तय कर दी थी, लेकिन सरकार ने फिर उस को स्थगित कर दिया । मैं जानता हूं कि अगर सचमुच में देश को आगे ले जाना है तो ग्रामीण स्तर पर इन दोनों संस्थाओं को अगर मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, सहकारिता और पंचायती राज को, तो इस देश का विकास सम्भव नहीं है । आप ने देखा होगा सहकारी संस्थायें हैं, माननीय त्रिवेदी साहब ने सहकारिता के माध्यम से करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने की बात की, मैं चाहता हूं कि बिहार की कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं के बारे में कमेटी बना कर के विचार

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

करे। आप के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से कोई लाभ नही है, व्यक्तिगत सस्थायें बनती जा रही है। केन्द्र ने एक मौडल आई ला बना दिया था चार, पांच सा। पहले लेकिन बिहार से वह आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ, और कुछ व्यक्ति घुमा फिरा कर कोआपरेटिव के पैसो का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं जिस से न यह संस्था पनप रही है और न कृषि का विकास हो रहा है। तो मैं कृषि मत्री जी से कहना चाहूगा, क्यो कि सहकारिता और ग्राम पंचायत आप के अधीन है, कि इस सम्बन्ध मे बहुत जोर शोर के साथ गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र मे अच्छी सस्थायें चल रही है, लेकिन बिहार पिछडा है, गरीब है, अगर वह पिछडा रहेगा तो देश आगे नही बढ़ सकता। इस लिये बिहार को अगर आप आगे लाना चाहते है तो इन दो सस्थाओ का सम्बन्ध गावो के लोगो के साथ जोडना जरूरी है, और जब तक ऐसा नही होगा तब तक बिहार आगे नही बढ सकता।

बिहार मे काफी सिंचाई देने वाली नदिया है, जल के साधान है, कोयले की खाने हैं और सारी सम्पदा होने के बाद भी बिहार गरीब है इसलिये कि आप ने उस पिछडे इलाके की उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा है। अगर इस उपेक्षा की नीति को छोड कर ऐसे पिछडे इलाके को अपनी देख रेख मे लेगें तभी अच्छा होगा। कोसी और गडक योजना साझा से पडी है, हल्ला हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ मे ले कर बनवाये लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नही। इसी तरह से बिहार के अन्दर अनेको सिंचाई की योजनायें जैसे सुहाने रिजरवायर, सकरी रिजरवायर, तिलैया डाइवर्जन रिजरवायर हैं जो कि 10-15 साल से इन्वेस्टीगेशन मे पडी है। अगर इन योजनाओ को पूरा कर दिया जाये तो दक्षिण बिहार के गया, नवादा, औरगाबाद, रोहतास, भोजपुर तथा पटना के जिलो को सिंचाई का पानी मिल सकता है। लेकिन कोई उस बारे मे काम नहीं हो पा रहा है परिणाम यह है कि खेती के लिये इन जिलो में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। यह स्थिति बिहार की है।

यह बात सही है कि पैदावार बढ़ाना आप के जिम्मे है, पानी और बिजली आप के जिम्मे नहीं है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि कृषि से संबंधित सिंचाई की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, बिजली की योजनायें हैं, ये सभी कृषि मत्रालय की सहमति से कार्यान्वित होनी चाहिये। और इस तरह की योजनाये कब, किस समय और कैसे बने, किस तरह से कार्यान्वयन हो, मैं समझता हू कृषि विभाग के साथ उस का घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध होना चाहियें।

अन्त मे बिहार के सम्बन्ध मे एक बात और कहना चाहता हू, जैसा मैं ने कहा कि बिहार सूखा और बाढ से बराबर पीडित रहा है। बाढ और सूखा मानो बिहार के लिये स्थायी रूप से है। कृषि मत्री महोदय हमारे क्षेत्र मे आये है, हसुआ, नवादा क्षेत्र से गये है 25 साल का इतिहास वहा का देखिये हर पाच साल मे तीन साल ड्राउट के है, एक साल बाढ और एक साल सूखा, ऐसे इलाके के लिये जो पैसा आप ने दिया है उस का समुचित उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण मे वह बहुत कम है। दक्षिण बिहार मे गया जिले मे स्टेट ट्यूब वैल के सिवा और कोई चारा नही है। इन क्षेत्रो मे स्टेट ट्यूब वैल और बिजली के जरियें विकास करने की कोशिश करे तो अन्न की कमी दूर करने मे हम काफी सहयोग दे सकते हैं और तब देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

*SHRI APPALANAIDU (Anakapalli) Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture I would like to bring a few points to the notice of Minister through you. The fact that the fishery industry is backward in our country cannot be denied. Just now hon. Minister Mr. Shinde while

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

intervening said that we are exporting fish worth 58 crores. It is very encouraging to know that. However, I would like to submit here that there is a difference in the development of fishery industry between the East Coast and the West Coast. I am very sorry that this industry could not be developed in the East Coast to the extent that it is developed in the West Coast. Some time back the Minister stated that the State Government are not taking enough initiative as such, the Centre cannot do much in the matter. Whatever may be the reasons, as an alround development in all fields is our aim, it is necessary for the Centre also to see that no area in this country is left lagging behind in the matter of progress.

If you see the conditions of fishermen in the East Coast they are heartrending. They do not have the facilities even for the minimum necessities of life like fresh water, housing, clothing etc They do not have cold storage facilities nor they have good transport facilities to transport the product to the markets nearby. The conditions are so bad that after the fishermen reach home with the catch, the ladies take them on their heads in small baskets and reach the nearby towns for selling them after walking for five to six miles. Then only they would be in a position to feed themselves. If you ask my honest opinion, I would submit that these fisher folk depend on very meagre income. Unless they earn something every day they cannot provide food for themselves. This is a very sad state of affairs. I therefore submit that the necessary infrastructure should be developed so that fishery could progress well.

Estimates for a fishing harbour in Visakhapatnam have been submitted two years back to the Government. These proposals have not yet been finalised. Fishing harbour is linked up with outer harbour. I submit that this harbour should be simultaneously taken up with the construction of the outer harbour and completed. Otherwise the estimates may swell from 3 crores initially to 7 or 8 crores, because of the rising prices. I therefore submit that the Minister should be kind enough to see that this fishing harbour project is taken up and completed early.

I would like to submit further that the State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 7 other small projects to the Centre. I understand that these proposals have been sent to the UN Aid authorities for scrutiny and sanction. Two of these projects have already been studied. I request that the Centre should expedite the sanction of these projects.

Recently I visited Andamans islands There is great scope for advancement of fisheries. I came to know that people from other contiguous countries come and illegally fish in our waters. As these islands are under the direct control of the Centre much can be done to develop fisheries there. The Centre should create cold storage facilities and suply trawlers for development of deep sea fishing. I know the waters around these islands abound in fish, particularly a variety known as "Tuna". I therefore submit that the Government should take steps to exploit this source. I am sure we will be able to earn considerable amount of foreign exchange by exporting this variety of fish. In this connection I would request that the Government should hand over all those trawlers which have been impounded from the illegal fishers of other countries and hand them over to the Fisheries Department. At present I understand that these trawlers are being handed over to the Police Department.

Coming to my constituency, the farmers there grow considerable amount of sugarcane and convert into jagary. Last year, due to the unsettled conditions and failure of transport facilities a serious situation has developed now. Jagary stocks worth Rs. 2 crores have piled up and is causing anxiety to the farmers as well as the business community. I therefore

[Shri Appalanaidu]

request that this Ministry in liaison with the Ministry of Railways may please see that the wagons are provided on a priority basis to this area so that these accumulated stocks could be cleared. I conclude by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : कृषि मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश है । मैं समझता हूं कि 25 साल में हमारी सब से बड़ी सफलता यह कही जायेगी कि भारत सरकार ने देश के लोगों को भोजन देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया है । यह बहुत ही सराहनीय और ऐतिहासिक कदम है । इसके लिए जितनी सरकार की प्रशंसा की जाए थोड़ी है । हमारे विरोधी भाई जिन में विशेष कर जन संघ शामिल है वे इस पर दुखी हैं । कारण यह है कि उनकी पार्टी को क्षति पहुंची है । साथ ही जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां हैं वे इस साहसी कदम का विरोध कर रही हैं । देश को खिलाना है तो इससे अच्छा और उत्तम कदम कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता था । कहीं कहीं पर यह सवाल उठाया जाता है कि किसानों को रेट बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है और मांग हो रही है कि इसको बढ़ाया जाए । लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र के, पूर्वी अंचल के लोगों का कहना है कि रेट नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये, रेट बिल्कुल ठीक हैं लेकिन किसान को जो उसकी आवश्यकतायें हैं जैसे कपड़ा है, डालडा है, चीनी है, लोहा है, सिमेंट आदि हैं, ये सब चीजें परचेजिंग सेंटर पर, जहां वे हैं वहीं पर कंट्रोल रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि किसानों का साहस बढ़े और उनकी हिम्मत बढ़े । उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की गई तो इससे सभी को लाभ होगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सब से बड़ा सूबा है । उसका क्षेत्रफल 294 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर है । इसमें से 12,600 वर्ग किलोमीटर इलाका पानी से ढका हुआ है जो कि प्रान्त के कुल क्षेत्रफल का 4.2 प्रतिशत होता है । एग्रिकल्चर के तहत 63 प्रतिशत इलाका है और जंगलात के तहत 13 प्रतिशत । लेकिन इतना होने पर भी इस प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गई है । जो बजट दिया गया है उसमें पेज 30 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"It is proposed to set up Fish Farmers Development Agencies on a pilot scale in five selected districts in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh under a Central Scheme."

उत्तर प्रदेश को इस में बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया गया है जब कि हमारे यहां बहुत भारी वाटर रिसोर्सिस हैं जहां पर गंगा, घाघरा, गोती जैसे दरिया बहते हैं । हम से और बिहार से लगा हुआ मार्किट कलकत्ता का है । हमारे यहां पर लेबर ओरियंटिड स्कीमों को हाथ में लिया जा सकता है जोकि गरीबी हटाने की साधन बन सकती हैं । उत्पत्ति के साधन हमारे पास मौजूद हैं । लेकिन अगर हमें एडिशनल रिसोर्सिस मुहैया कर दिएं जाएं तो बड़ा भारी काम हो सकता है । इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । बड़ी भारी हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही है । विशेषकर जो मल्लाह हैं और जो मछली मारने का काम करते हैं उनकी संख्या हमारे क्षेत्र में पचास हजार है । वे पानी में खेती करते हैं, पानी पर काम करते हैं । उनको किशरीज के राइट नहीं हैं । बिहार का हमारा कुछ हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गया है । दोनों किनारे अब उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गए हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी जगह इसका ठेका नहीं दिया जाता है लेकिन यहां

ठेका दिया जा रहा है। जिस तरह से किसान को खेती करने का अधिकार है उसी तरह से उनको भी जल में खेती करने का, फिशरीज का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये की फिशिंग राइट उनको मिलना चाहिये। आर्थिक सहायता उनको दी जानी चाहिये। मछलियों की बड़ी भारी झील सुरा है। वहां उसके आसपास टैंक भी बने हैं। वहां बाबू लोग कहते हैं कि हमें पैसा दो तब हम मछलियां पकड़ने देंगे। मैं मांग करता हूं कि जैसे किसान को खेती करने का अधिकार है वैसे ही इन मल्लाहों को मछली मारने का अधिकार होना चाहिये और इस झील को आपको एक्वायर कर लेना चाहिये।

हमारा सूबा सब से बड़ा है। वहां पर एक पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी है। भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोण से उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच हिस्से होते हैं। इन सभी पांच हिस्सों की जलवायु अलग अलग है। जन संख्या हमारे प्रान्त की सभी प्रान्तों से ज्यादा है। भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोण से हमारे यहां चार एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटियां और होनी चाहियें। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

हमारे प्रान्त की आबादी के लिहाज से वहां उर्वरक के कारखाने भी नहीं हैं। उर्वरक के दो और कारखाने आपको उत्तर प्रदेश को देने चाहियें।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : अभी मैंने कृषि विभाग से राज्य मंत्री के भाषण को सुना है। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं की उत्पत्ति के मामले में बड़ा आशावादी चित्र खींचा है। उससे तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ा कि वास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान में तरक्की हो रही है। भाषण को सुन कर तो सन्तोष हुआ। लेकिन क्या कभी सरकार ने सोचा है कि प्रति हेक्टर हमारे देश में औसत पैदावार क्या है और जापान, अमरीका, कनाडा, अरजेंटीना में क्या है? महज नारा लगा देने से हम गल्ले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर खेती में लगे हुए परिवारों को रोजी-रोटी के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है तो ऐसा तभी हो सकता है जैसे जापान ने किया है। जापान के किसान के पास अगर आठ एकड़ जमीन भी होती है तो वह बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट की तरह, कारखानेदार की तरह से जिन्दगी गुजारता है। हमारा प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन दुनिया में सब से कम है।

देश में यह बताया गया है कि फर्टिलाइजर की कमी है। फर्टिलाइजर एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया ने एक सर्वे किया था और उसके आधार पर अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि बारह फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट और हों तब गैप को पूरा किया जा सकता है। क्या आप फर्टिलाइजर की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए इस रफ्तार से काम करेंगे? दसियो सालों के बाद कोरबा के कारखाने का श्रीगणेश हुआ है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान दुनिया के किसानों की पंक्ति में सब से गरीब किसान माना जाता है। दुनिया में शायद ही कोई ऐसा मुल्क होगा, जिसकी जमीन सोना उगलती हो, लेकिन जिसका किसान इतना गरीब हो। इतनी अच्छी धरती होने और इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद भी किसान गरीब क्यों रहे?

मेरा जिला बुलन्दशहर यहां के बारह चौदह मील की दूरी पर है। वह जिला दिल्ली की डी० एम० एस० को चालीस प्रतिशत दूध सप्लाई करता है। इसके अलावा वहां से ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी को भी दूध मिलता है और प्राइवेट तौर पर भी काफी दूध वहां से आता है। वहां दूध का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में होता है और उसके लिए वहां सब सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। वहां बहुत से लोगों ने यह धन्धा अपनाया हुआ है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे जिले में दूध की कोई सैंट्रल स्कीम या डेरी कायम की जाये। वहां इसके लिए उपयुक्त स्थान मौजूद है।

[श्री हरी सिंह]

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाना चाहिये । आबादी और पढ़ने वालों की संख्या के लिहाज से तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम चार कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है । हमारे जिले में नवाबगंज डिग्री कालेज एक बहुत पुराना कृषि डिग्री कालेज है । उस कालेज में पढ़े हुए लोग हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग हर एक भाग में कृषि विभाग में काम कर रहे हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि उस कालेज को कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया जाये । उसके पास जमीन, साधन और एक्विपमेंट है । सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्हें अपनी सर्विसिज पर बड़ा भरोसा है और उनका विभाग बहुत एफिशेंटली काम करता है । लेकिन मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि लखनऊ में राज्य स्तर का जो कृषि विभाग है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला है । बुलन्दशहर में एफ० सी० आई० में बहुत सी नौकरियों के लिए एक इन्टरव्यू हुआ । उस इन्टरव्यू के लिए लखनऊ से जो टीम आई, उसमें जिला बुलन्दशहर का एक अधिकारी भी था । उन लोगों ने खूब शराब की दावतें उड़ाईं, रिश्वतें लीं और सिर्फ अपने भाई-भतीजों को ही सिलेक्ट किया । जिन उम्मीदवारों का इन्टरव्यू बुलन्दशहर में हुआ, उन में से किसी को नहीं लिया गया । हापुड़, मेरठ, लखनऊ और बनारस से लोगों को चुन कर लिया गया । अगर उन नगरों के लोगों को ही रखना था, तो फिर बुलन्दशहर में उनका इन्टरव्यू क्यों किया गया और क्यों उस पर उनका रुपया खर्च कराया गया ? मेरी जानकारी है कि अधिकारीगण रिश्वत में हजारों रुपये कमा कर ले गये । हमारे जिले का एक अधिकारी पहले हापुड़ में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर था । उसके बाद उसका तबादला हरियाणा में हुआ । फिर वह वापस गया और इसके बाद वह लखनऊ आ रहा है । उसने हमारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार और अन्याय मचा रखा है । गवर्नमेंट को उस के यहां छापा मार कर पता लगाना चाहिए कि उसने कितना रुपया पैदा किया है ।

हाल ही में माननीय मंत्री, श्री मिश्रा, ने कहा है कि सर्विसिज में कुछ चेंज करने की जरूरत है । मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि विभाग में नौकरियों के लिए उन उम्मीदवारों को प्रायटी देनी चाहिए, जिन के परिवारों में खेती होती हो । जो लोग केवल कागज पर खेती करते हैं, वे कृषि विभाग का काम सुविधा और दक्षता से नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित (खंडवा) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ कार्य किया है, वह सराहनीय है । लेकिन योजना आयोग ने मई, 1972 में 'पांचवीं योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण" नाम की एक रिपोर्ट निकाली है, जिसमें उस ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि निर्धनता की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन गुजारने वालों की संख्या आज भी उतनी ही है, जितनी कि दो दशक पहले थी । क्या कारण है कि उन्नत बीज, सिंचाई के साधन और कीटनाशक औषधियां आदि सुविधायें होते हुए भी निम्न स्तर पर जीवन बिताने वाले लोगों की संख्या आज भी उतनी है, जितनी कि दो दशक पहले थी ?

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम ने उत्पादन में बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं, लेकिन

बहुत कुछ काम किया है । लेकिन यह उत्पादन किस ने किया ? क्या यह उत्पादन उन गरीबों और छोटे काश्तकारों ने किया है ? या यह उत्पादन उन काश्तकारों ने किया है, जिन के पास सिंचित भूमि है, जिन के पास कीटनाशक औषधियां प्राप्त करने के लिए साधन हैं और जिन के पास उन्नत बीज खरीदने की क्रय-शक्ति है ? यह उत्पादन उन छोटे और सीमान्त काश्तकारों से नहीं किया हैं, जिन को न ये सब साधन मिले और न किसी प्रकार की उन्नति कर पाये ।

मंत्री महोदय के भाषण से मैंने यह तथ्य निकाला है कि हम ने भौतिक उपलब्धियां तो प्राप्त की हैं, लेकिन हम मानवीय उपलब्धियां प्राप्त करने में असफल रहे हैं, जैसी कि चाइना और जापान में प्राप्त की गई हैं । चाइना ने 1949 में आजादी प्राप्त की, लेकिन उस के बाद वह तीन साल के अन्दर ही स्वावलम्बी हो गया । उस का एक कारण यह था कि उस ने हाफ-एंड-हाफ स्कूल खोले, जिन में तीन घंटे की कृषि की शिक्षा अनिवार्य थी । जापान की हालात 1946 में बहुत ही खराब थी, लेकिन उस 830 सीनियर हाई स्कूल के स्तर के कृषि विद्यालय खोले, जिन में 1960 तक 59,000 लड़के हाई स्कूल तक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के कृषि में दक्ष हो गये । वहां पर तीस राजकीय विद्यालय हैं, जिन के कृषि शिक्षा के विभाग खोल दिये गये । वहां से हर साल छः हजार लड़के कृषि शिक्षा में निपुण हो कर निकलते हैं । आज हमारे यहां कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग हैं, जो कृषि की शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं ? हमारे देश में काश्तकारों तथा अन्य साधारण लोगों को केवल छिछला ज्ञान है । अगर कोई बांध टूटता है या मशीन टूटती है, तो काश्तकार उस की मरम्मत करने में असमर्थ होता है । उस के लिए उस को बाहर जाना पड़ता है और उस पर खर्च करना पड़ता है । उस को इतना ज्ञान नहीं है कि वह अपने पम्प को जोड़ सके या अपने यन्त्र को ठीक कर सके । हम ने यन्त्रीकरण किया है, लेकिन हम ने लोगों को यन्त्रों को समझने की जानकारी और क्षमता नहीं दी है । 1946 में जिस वक्त जापान में भूमि सुधार कानून बना उस वक्त दस में से नौ काश्तकार ऐसे थे जो कि उस कानून को समझ सकते थे । आज हमारे यहां काश्तकार के लिए जो कानून हम बनाते हैं, जिन का लोगों का हम निर्माण करते हैं उन के समझने की ताकत कितने आदमियों में है ? कितने काश्तकार ऐसे हैं जो उन को समझ सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं दस में से एक भी नहीं है जिन को अपने लिए बनाए गए कानूनों को समझने की ताकत हो । तो हमें चाहिए कि भौतिक पूंजी के निर्माण के साथ साथ मानव पूंजी के निर्माण की तरफ भी आसन ध्यान दे ।

18.00 hrs

अब मैं दो शब्द मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । मध्य प्रदेश विस्तार की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा है । अभी हमारे भाई ने बताया उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहां तक जनसंख्या का सवाल है वह सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है । लेकिन विस्तार की दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश भारत में सब से बड़ा राज्य है । उस के पास विशाल साधन हैं । लेकिन उन साधनों के दोहन के लिए जब हम कोशिश करते हैं तो वित्तीय विवशताएं ऐसी बेकारी और ऐसी निराशा की भावनाएं हमारे हृदय में पैदा कर देती हैं कि हमारा मध्य प्रदेश कुछ काम नहीं कर पाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र से अधिक से अधिक सहायता मध्य प्रदेश को मिले । 184 लाख हेक्टर जमीन उस के पास है जिस में वह काश्त कर सकता है । 64 लाख जोतों में वह बंटा हुआ है । मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई केवल आठ प्रतिशत है जब कि आल इंडिया एवरेज

[श्री मंगा चरण दीक्षित]

सिंचाई का 25 प्रतिशत है । तो इस के लिए उस को आज्ञन ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देने की कृपा करे ताकि मध्य प्रदेश अपने पिछड़ेपन की संज्ञा से मुक्त हो भारतवर्ष का कामधेनु हो सके ।

MR CHAIRMAN: We have an half hour discussion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I suggest that we continue this debate 10 or 15 minutes as there are three more Members who want to speak before we close this debate. I had appealed to the opposition and they have agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agree, we may do so. Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, वर्षों के आन्दोलन के बाद सरकार ने पहली अप्रैल से गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिया । हमारी पार्टी ने इस का स्वागत किया है । बाजार में गेहूं इस साल 3 करोड़ टन बिकने की उम्मीद है जिस में से 80 लाख टन सरकार खरीदना चाहती है । सरकार का इस कदम का देश की तमाम प्रतिगामी शक्तियां विरोध कर रही हैं और यह सरकार के लिए कसौटी है कि सरकार इस में सफल होती है या विफल होती है । सरकार इस काम में सफल हो, इस के लिए जन-आन्दोलन तैयार करने की जरूरत है । और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अगर सचमुच में गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने के निश्चय को सफल बनाना चाहती है तो वह निम्नलिखित कदम जरूर उठाए :

(1) इस अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए सभी खाद्यान्नों के थोक व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । केवल गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को हाथ में लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

(2) बड़े जमींदारों और धनी किसानों पर प्रोग्रेसिव लेवी लगाई जाये क्यों कि इस के बिना लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी । अभी सरकार गरीब किसानों पर लेवी लगाना चाहती है वह इस नीति को छोड़े ।

(3) खुदरे दुकानदारों को देहातों से गेहूं खरीद की इजाजत न दी जाय तथा उन के द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले गेहूं का दाम निश्चित कर दिया जाय ।

(4) चावल और आटा मिलों के स्टाक पर सरकार पूरा नियंत्रण रखे ।

(5) सभी शहरों में राशनिंग की व्यवस्था शुरू की जाय तथा गावों में बड़े पैमाने पर सस्ते राशन की दूकान खोली जायं ।

(6) भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम को तेजी से लागू किया जाय ताकि बड़े जमींदारों और धनी किसानों की जमाखोरी की शक्ति को तोड़ा जा सके ।

(7) जनता के सहयोग से छिपे गल्ले को निकालने का अभियान चलाया जाय ।

(8) थोक व्यापारियों को दिए गए लाइसेंस रद्द किए जायं ; और

(9) खाद्य निगम में घुसे जमीदारों एवं थोक व्यापार के टेक ओवर के विरोधियों को उस में से निकाला जाय ।

जब तक ये कदम आप नहीं उठाएंगे आप का यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा । इन कदमों को उठाइए । हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम प्रगतिशील शक्तियां आप का समर्थन करेंगी और सही मानें में आप इस को सफल बना सके तो देश को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे । चोरबाजारी और गल्ला छिपाने की नीति को आप इस के द्वारा खत्म कर सकेंगे ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और बधाई देता हूं कि फूड ग्रेन्स के होलसेल ट्रेड को बड़ी सफलता के साथ उन्होंने हाथ में लिया है । यद्यपि हमारे देश की कुछ प्रतिगामी शक्तियां एक तरफ गावो के किसानों को कहती हैं कि आप को ठीक पैसा नही मिलेगा और दूसरी तरफ कन्ज्यूमस को कहती हैं कि आप को अनाज नही मिलेगा, किन्तु इस के बावजूद यह योजना काफी सफल रही है और जनता ने इस का स्वागत किया है । मेरे ख्याल में अब तक के इतिहास में किसान को कभी भी 76 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम नही मिला जो आज सरकार ने देने का प्रावधान किया है । कृषि मंत्रालय की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो और हम को किसी के आगे हाथ न फैलाना पड़े । इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि देश के अन्दर कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति में सुधार हो, इस को भी देखा जाय । 1951 में देश में 2 करोड़ 70 लाख भूमिहीन किसान थे जिन की संख्या बढ़ कर 1961 में 3 करोड़ 10 लाख हो गई । 1971 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 4 करोड़ 75 लाख हो गई । उन में से उत्तर प्रदेश में 55 लाख भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं । यह संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है । आज भी 62 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन के पास दो हेक्टर या उस से कम भूमि है । उन को भूमि दिलाई जानी चाहिए ।

भूमि सुधार कानून सब जगह समान रूप से लाग् किया जाना चाहिए । क्रैश प्रोग्राम की सफलता के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं जिस में कि 8 करोड़ मेन डेज का 1971-72 में काम हुआ । और इस वर्ष अभी तक जो आंकड़े मिले हैं, दिसम्बर तक के, उस में से 7 करोड़ को काम मिला है । किन्तु जहां तक इस क्रैश प्रोग्राम का सवाल है, सारे देश में चूंकि समान स्थिति नहीं है, जैसे खास करके पहाड़ के इलाके में मैदानों से भिन्न स्थिति है, इसलिए वहा के लिए क्रैश प्रोग्राम की पद्धति भिन्न होनी चाहिए । पहाड़ों में सड़के बनाने के लिए मैदानों से कही अधिक रुपया खर्च होता है । इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि पहाड़ों में क्रैश प्रोग्राम के लिए मैदानों से अधिक पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए ।

हमारी नेशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । आज सरकार की नीति है कि पहाड़ों में जगलो से अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाए और मैदानों को फ्लड से बचाए । किन्तु वह इस बात के ऊपर ध्यान नही देती है कि पहाड़ों को वनो में लाभ हो । मैं खास कर के हिमालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जहां वन सब से अधिक संख्या में विद्यमान हैं । वहां वनों का किस तरह के विकास किया जाय इस की ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । सरकार अपनी आमदनी की तरफ तो देखती है किन्तु स्था . . . ।

[श्री परिपूर्णा नन्द पैन्यूली]

जनता को जो उसी पर निर्भर करती है, उन्हें उन वनों से किस प्रकार लाभ हो उस के बारे में नहीं सोचती । यह तभी सम्भव है जब कि नेशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन हो ।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उन इलाकों में जो लोग वनों के आस पास रहते हैं उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा भी इस प्रकार से हो कि उन्हें फारेस्ट की एजूकेशन मिले, हार्टीकल्चर वहां पर पढ़ाई जाय ताकि वनों से पैदा होने वाली सम्पत्ति का वे लोग उपयोग कर सकें और उस के आधार पर अपना जीवन यापन कर सकें ।

हमारे यहां आल इंडिया कोआर्डिनेटेड रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट आन ड्राईलैंड ऐग्रीकल्चर लागू किया जाना चाहिए । उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके खास कर के टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले में जो कि सूखा इलाका है, वहां पर इस योजना को लागू किया जाना चाहिए और इस के साथ ही सौयल कन्जर्वेशन का प्रोग्राम लागू किया जाना चाहिए । इस को कैश प्रोग्राम में लागू कर या नागालैंड में जिस पद्धति से लागू किया हैं उस का प्रवेश वहां पर भी कराएं । उस से एक तो सोयल ईरोजन रुकेगा और दूसरे, लोग वहां रोजगार अधिक से अधिक संख्या में पा सकेंगे ।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर इन तीनों में कैश क्राप फल सब्जियां एक अरब से अधिक रुपये की पैदा होती हैं किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मिडिल मैन इन को एक्सप्लायट करता है और पहाड़ के लोगों के पल्ले कुछ भी नहीं पड़ता ।

आप ने गेहूं और गन्ने के भाव निर्धारित किये हैं, इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन चीजों के लिये भी प्राइस गारन्टी देनी चाहिए । पहाड़ के लोगों को ट्रान्सपोर्ट सब्सिडी देनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वहां की यही एक मात्र इण्डस्ट्री हो सकती है, जिस के आधार पर वे लोग जीवित रह सकते हैं । जब तक केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नीति निर्धारित नहीं करेंगे, लोग आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, लेकिन आप ने उस को दूसरे छोटे छोटे प्रान्तों के बराबर रख दिया है । जिस तरह से दूसरे प्रदेशों में दो-दो बैकवर्ड जिलों को मार्जिनल फार्मर्स स्कीम, स्माल फार्मर्स स्कीम, ड्राउट स्कीम और दूसरी स्कीमों का प्रावधान किया है और किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव दिया है, उसी तरह से आप ने उत्तर प्रदेश में भी दो जिलों को चुना है । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं - खाली उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों की जनसंख्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनसंख्या से अधिक है और कई प्रान्त तो ऐसे हैं जो हमारे एक छोटे से जिले के बराबर हैं, फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी पहाड़ी जिले में आपने ऐसी योजना लागू नहीं की है । अब समय आ गया है जब कि कृषि मंत्रालय को अपनी नीतियों में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये ।

पंत नगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल में है, कहने को तो पहाड़ में है, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से एक प्रतिशत भी पहाड़ के विद्यार्थी उस से लाभान्वित नहीं होते । मैं चाहता हूं कि पंत नगर विश्वविद्यालय की शाखायें पहाड़ी इलाकों में खोली जायं तथा हाई स्कूल और इन्टरमीडियेट के विद्यार्थियों को कृषि शिक्षा दी जाये ताकि वे उस शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने के बाद आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें और अपनी खेती को सम्भाल सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झाबुआ) : सभापति जी, आप शायद बहुत कम समय देंगे इस लिये कुछ प्रश्न ही कर सकूंगा । शासन की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार द्वारा लिये गये थोक व्यापार को असफल बनाने के लिये विरोधी दल प्रयास कर रहे हैं । मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हू यदि आप इस काम को असफल बनायेंगे तो सब से पहले वे लोग होंगे जो आप के कांग्रेसी हैं और व्यापारी के रूप मे सब जगह फैले हुए हैं, जो मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, कालाबाजारी करते हैं । दूसरे वे होंगे जो भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हैं, चाहे नीचे काम करते हो या ऊपर काम करते हों, उन्ही के द्वारा यह असफल हो सकता है, क्योंकि सब जगह लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं, समय पर लोगो को अनाज नही मिलता है । मैं चाहता हू कि आप सब से पहले अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करें, अपने स्टाफ को बढायें और व्यवस्थित रूप से लोगो को अनाज मिले इस बात की कोशिश करें ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि सूखे से निबटने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र की तरफ से अभी तक कोई पर्याप्त राशि नही दी गई है और न ठीक से उस प्रदेश का अध्ययन किया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा मे भी चर्चा हुई है—वहा के लोगो में भी बडा असन्तोष है । इस लिये आप इस सम्बन्ध मे यह बतायें कि मध्य प्रदेश मे सूखे से निबटने के लिये आप कितना पैसा दे रहे हैं ।

आप ने सीलिंग के सम्बन्ध में कानून पास किया है, अगल अलग प्रदेशो ने अलग अलग नियम बनाये हैं, लेकिन उस में अभी तक कोई भी प्रगति नही हुई है । हर जगह जाली रजिस्ट्रियां हुई हैं, लोगों ने उन जमीनो को छिपा लिया है, मतलब नकली नामो से हड़प लिया है । इस की जांच करवानी चाहिये तथा राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे ऐसी जमीनों को निकाल कर गरीब हरिजनो, आदिवासियो में बाटें ।

आप जो कुछ भी निर्णय करते है, इस सदन में या राज्य विधान सभाओ में बैठ कर निर्णय करते हैं । कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जो भी नीति आप निर्धारित करते हैं, नीतिया आप की अच्छी हैं, उद्देश्य अच्छे हैं, लेकिन यहां पास हो जाने के बाद वे कानून कागजो मे ही रह जाते है, दफ्तरो मे रखे रहते हैं, उन पर अमल नही होता है । ग्राम-सेवक या स्टाफ के दूसरे लोग जो खेती की पैदावार के लिये लगाय जाते हैं, उन मे करप्शन व्याप्त है । खाद आता है, उस को बेच कर खा जाते हैं, बीज आते हैं उन को बेच कर खा जाते है और समय पर ये चीजें न मिलने मे कृषक बेचारा परेशान फिरता है, कर्जदार बन जाता है ।

आप ने हिसाब लगाया होगा कि खेती पर कितना पैसा खर्च आता है, कितना पैसा खाद पर लगता है, बीजो पर लगता है, पानी पर लगता है, बिजली पर लगता है । आप ने 76 रु० से 82 रु० का भाव निर्धारित किया है—क्या यह उचित है ? आज चीजो के बाजार भाव क्या है, क्या इस भाव को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए उसे तमाम चीजे बाजार में उचित मूल्यो पर मिल जाती है ? अगर कृषि के साधन सस्ते दामो पर बाजार में मिल जाय, तो कोई भी कृषक आप से अधिक पैसा नही मागेगा, अन्यथा असन्तोष बढेगा और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि कृषक खाद्यान्न की बजाय दूसरी चीजे पैदा करना शुरू कर देगा, इससे लोगो को अनाज के लिये परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी ।

कुछ शब्द मैं घास के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । देश में जहां जहां सूखा पड़ा है, सब जगह घास की इतनी खराब हालत है कि पशुधन मर रहा है । अगले साल चाहे कुदरत ठीक से पानी बरसाये, लेकिन पशुधन नहीं

[श्री भार्गव भंवर]

होगा बैल नहीं होंगे तो वे खेती नहीं कर पायेंगे उन के पास ट्रैक्टर या आधुनिक औजार नहीं हैं, वे लोग तो सिर्फ दो बैलों से खेती करते हैं, लेकिन जब बैलों को अभाव होगा तो किसान हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठा रहेगा । इस लिये घास के लिये खास व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

हम लोग हमेशा सिंचाई की बात करते हैं, इस लिये कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध आता है । हम चाहते हैं कि सिंचाई विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध होना चाहिये ताकि जो समन्वय की बातें होती हैं, समन्वय न होने के कारण कोई काम ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है, इस लिये समन्वय की दृष्टि से यह विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ सम्बद्ध होना चहिये ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं–देश का जंगल बरबाद हो रहा है–तमाम पहाड़ियां साफ हो चुकी हैं, उन में खेती भी नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि तमाम पहाड़ियों पर जंगल लगाये जायें । कागजी तौर पर वन-महोत्सव मनाये जाते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है, लेकिन उस के बाद एक भी वृक्ष देखने जायें तो नहीं मिलेगा । यह कागजी खाना-पूरी नहीं होनी चाहिये । जमीन के कटाव को रोकने के लिये भी यह जरूरी है तथा सायल-कन्जर्वेशन के लिये भी जरूरी है । वन-सम्पदा की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए नये वन लगाये जायें, वास्तविक रूप से पैसा खर्च हो और उन की देखरेख हो ।

18.18 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 7th April, 1973, from the Jail Superintendent, Ujjain:—

"Shri Phool Chand Verma, Member, Lok Sabha, was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for five days by the Magistrate, First Class, Ujjain, on the 17th April, 1973, for violating section 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act."

18.19 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

IMPROPER FUNCTIONING OF CALCUTTA TELEPHONES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, Calcutta telephone has received not only unjust and unfair but even step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Government. My short comment will be jusified by he statistics given by the Government themselves. Let me give comparative figures only for Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. In 1961 Calcutta had 73,600 telephone lines while Bombay had 47,795 lines and Delhi 32,400 lines. During the Third Plan, Bombay had the privilege of getting an allotment of 58,100 lines plus 30,000 imported, making a total of 88.100. Delhi—28,700 and 13,000 imported, totalling 41,000. Calcutta—only 20,300.

In the Fourth Plan Bombay had an allotment of 92,000; Delhi 62,000 and Calcutta—68,000. In the proposed Fifth Plan, Bombay will have an allotment of 1,84,000; Delhi—1,08,000 and unfortunate Calcutta only 69,000.

If you see the comparative figures in terms of 1961 figure as the base, the allotment increase for Bombay in the First Plan was 187 per cent; Delhi—128 per cent and Calcutta—no increase in percentage. In the Fourth Plan, Bombay had 197 per cent increase: Delhi—212 per cent increase. In the proposed Fifth Plan, Bombay—391 per cent; Delhi—338 per cent. About unfortunate Calcutta, nothing should be mentioned.

At present, Bombay has 1,68.000; Calcutta—1,32,000 and Delhi 99,135. By

the end of the Fifth Plan, that is, by 1982, this will be the position. Just keep in mind the position that Bombay had much less telephone lines in 1961. But after the Fifth Plan, Bombay will be having 4.44 lakhs; Calcutta 2,69 lakhs and Delhi 278 lakhs. What about unfortunate Calcutta? Calcutta is known as the capital of industrial and commercial centre of eastern India. Compared to Bombay, its importance is no less. Calcutta is known as the biggest metropolitan city of the country. If I say Calcutta has received a step-motherly treatment, the figures justify it The ratio between Bombay and Calcutta is 1:2; 10 years before, Calcutta had a lead over Bombay.

Now, in Calcutta, there is a load of new applications. Nearly 56,000 new applications are outstanding and some of them are 10 years old. It is not the responsibility of the present Minister. I want to know whether he will take some steps before the Fifth Plan is finalised to see that Calcutta's position should be at least at par with that of Bombay because Calcutta's importance, neither from commercial standpoint nor from the industrial standpoint, is in no way less than that of Bombay. Therefore, I hope, before the Fifth Plan is finalised, at least the position of telephone connections in Calcutta and Bombay should be at par.

I would like to draw your attention to another point. In 1964, the Government of India entered into a contract with Bell Telephone Company of Belgium for supply of 48,000 lines telephone exchange equipment and for supply of four trunk automatic exchanges for subscriber trunk dialing. You gave to Bombay—30,000; Delhi—13,000; Madras—5,000 and unfortunate Calcutta—not even one.

About your automatic trunk exchanges, by 1969, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, even small cities have been connected. You have printed a booklet of your own. It is called the S.T.D.—Subscriber's Trunk Dialling. You have given a map here. In that map, unfortunate Calcutta is missing. You have connection with Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Srinagar, Lucknow, Kanpur and many other innumerable cities. But I do not know what has happened to Calcutta. Calcutta is absolutely missing even from your map. I do not know whether Calcutta will not be missing from India or you do not want to completely isolate Calcutta from trunk exchange. I want to know what steps Government will take about that.

About Calcutta, there is one complaint and that is about mechanical failure of machines. When you take up the phone, there is no tone. Cross-connections, wrong connections, are innumerable. What is the reason for that? They say that spares are not available.

Regarding internal spare parts, recently I have been told that they have been supplied. But I do not know whether there is a dearth of trained personnel. If you had the idea that you were going to supply internal spare parts, at least some planning should have been done in advance for training so that they could handle them. But that was not done.

External spare parts like receiver sets, receiver coils and transmitter sets are not at all available. You can understand what would be the result. Also, the quality of parts and equipment manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries is very bad. Innumerable complaints are there. I would request the hon. Minister to go there at some suitable time and see that the quality of the parts and equipment manufactured in Bangalore is improved.

About human failure in services like 199, 198, 197, etc., you know what is the fact. They go on ringing for ten or 15 minutes and there is no response. What are the reasons for this? One of the major reasons is

[Shri Samar Guha]

human failure. In Calcutta a large number of those people who handle these services—199, 198, 197, etc.—are ladies. Thousands of them come from far-off places and sometimes they cannot reach in time because of transport difficulties, and when they reach, after a great struggle, they get completely exhausted. I do not complain against them. What can they do? They are ladies. If you really want to improve their condition, I think, as in other industries, certain transport arrangements at least for the ladies should be made, so that they could reach office in time.

There is no hostel for telephone girls. With the help of Social Welfare Board, you should arrange to set up some hostels.

About staff quarters, in Calcutta, the telephone workers have no staff quarters. Government should take some steps immediately to provide the staff with quarters

Another point is this and this is a dangerous practice. The commercial and industrial concerns pick up the receiver, make the call and keep the connection on for almost the whole day—8 hours, 9 hours and sometimes even 10 hours continuously, thereby avoiding a number of calls. A meter system has to be introduced to avoid this malpractice by the industrial and commercial concerns. As I said, for 6 hours, 7 hours and even 10 hours, the same connection is kept on. Similarly at the other end also, they do the same thing. Therefore, a meter system should be introduced.

Another problem in Calcutta is that the Calcutta Tramways, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, CMDA, the Calcutta Corporation, P.W.D., etc. frequently work on the roads of Calcutta and damage the telephone cables. These people do not care to report these, and that is creating a lot of trouble. I am a member of the Telephone Advisory Board. For about a month my telephone was out of order. The contractors, particularly of CMDA, etc. do not care for the telephone lines and the damage is not reported. When you go to Calcutta, you should take up the matter with the Government of West Bengal. There should be some sort of a threat. If your telephone line is damaged in any way, then you will take them to task and also threaten them that you would go to court and claim damages. Only that sort of threat can do something.

About wrong billing, I will give you the figures. In 1969-70, there were 22,000 wrong billings. In 1970-71 there were 20,000 wrong billings. In 1971-72 there were more than 14,000 wrong billings. In 1972-73, upto February only, there have been 14,000 wrong billings. They say that they take very prompt action on wrong bills. But why should they be wrong first? It is just a question of taking the meter reading correctly. There is only human failure here and that should be taken care of About this particular human failure, I think there is a vigilance organization. But the people of Calcutta or the telephone subscribers do not know about it. You have got to improve that organization and the personnel also are not enough The number of Public Relations Officers is also meagre People go there and they try to talk to them and express their grievances to them. I would request you that the number of PROs also should be increased.

SHRI R. S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Also their efficiency.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes, their efficiency also should improve. I think you could just introduce a simple thing a complaint box to be attached to every important post office where complaints about 199 or 198, wrong billing etc. could be lodged. A person may mention the exact time and date and mention the complaint. If you have got something about the persons handling the equipment, if you ask

for their explanation, at least in the first month, they will grudging do it, second month, the number will come down and the third month, it will still be reduced. Some such complaint box should be attached to each post-office. It is a very easy thing.

About other things, about the Own-Your-Telephone, general category telephone, special category telephone here, the industrialists are the fortunate ones—they can get any number of telephones. I would request you to see whether at least their quota could be reduced to some extent and transferred to the general quota. About the special category, my experience is that there are certain business people whose sole aim in attending the meetings of the TAC is to get a number of telephone connections sanctioned. I want that 50 per cent should be the total given to the TAC Board. Special criteria should be carefully laid down—why, how and what reasons and why a person should be given special category. I will just cite one example Any person by just enlisting a company with Rs. 300 or a co-operative of small scale industries—by paying Rs. 300 they get a licence from the West Bengal Government—they get the telephone. under special category. Special criteria and reasons should be completely laid down why and how this special category telephone should be given.

I want to conclude by saying that there are some 56,000 pending applications. Even after the Fifth Plan, you will have 50,000 pending applicants. Unless you take up the matter seriously—the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised, I hope the hon. Minister is handling it with all earnestness and sincerity as I have seen it and I hope Calcutta will feel that touch of sincerity and earnestness and the problems that I have raised will receive your utmost attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Avtar Shastri—absent.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai—absent.

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I am grateful to Prof Samar Guha for bringing before us the deficiencies in the Calcutta Telephone system. I admit that Calcutta has lagged behind in regard to telephone development and it is a matter of real sorrow for me that it should be so and I can assure Prof. Guha that it would be my endeavour to bring home to my Department the shortcomings pointed out by him and see that in the matter of exchange caacity and in the matter of providing Calcutta with an efficient and satisfactory system, we will do our very best during the Fifth Plan both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Prof Guha has corectly drawn out the difference or rather brought out some defects to say that Calcutta has lagged behind. There have been a number of contributory factors for this and I would not go in detail except to say that we will try to do our very best and I hope that men like Prof. Guha will help us in the matter of improving our services so far as it relates to the failure of human component of the whole telecommunication organisation.

So far as joining Calcutta on Subscriber Trunk Dial is concerned with Delhi, with Bombay and the rest of the country, I am sorry to say that inspite of my very best efforts it will not be possible to do anything before 1975. Uptil that time Calcutta would have to be denied this but in 1971 when I joined this Ministry immediately thereafter by November 1971 twenty-two no-delay trunk services were introduced to and from Calcutta and Calcutta Delhi happens to be among those links. The whole question was Calcutta is on broad band coaxial transmission system with Delhi and the entire circuits had been allotted by the time Calcutta had the

[Shri H N. Bahuguna]

capability to get linked to Delhi or the STD. Now, those circuites are already exhausting. We have already ordered equipment for connecting Calcutta with Delhi on broad band microwave transmission system and as soon as that equipment is installed, we are already making our preparation, which will be completed by September 1973 at the Calcutta end and at other ends also so that when that particular facility of transmission system is available Calcutta will have enough circuits to come on STD. STD will naturally require more circuits than we can presently have. The second thing about Calcutta system which I would like to point out is that in 1964 much before I happened to see the face of this august House and at a time when one of Prof. Guha's own friend was heading this Ministry here it was decided to have for Calcutta a new type of system which we call Director Type Strowger System. That is the only type of equipment we were having in the country at that point of time. It was supposed to be the latest in the field. But what has been the result? The result is subsequently in 1964 we went in for new equipment—the BTM crossbar equipment In a way I congratulate Prof. Guha that he has been spared the troubles of crossbar. It is very sophisticated but also a very complicated system I have often been saying jocularly to my friends that Christ alone could have carried the 'Cross' but simple and ordinary human beings like me are being called upon to share the responsibility of carrying this cross. In a way, I think, he is lucky he does not have the crossbar at Calcutta otherwise, perhaps, his troubles would be much more than the present ones which Calcutta is facing from the Director system. Now, Sir, when this system was introduced the spares thereof are produced by ITI. ITI being a business house thought why should they produce number of spares which will be needed by one system only. The result was since 1978 Calcutta system did not have any spares supply from ITI Bangalore. In 1971 November when I went there this thing come to my notice that 25 per cent of the switches of the Director system had been completely blocked because of the lack of spares. I decided to direct the ITI and threatened them by saying that it is not possible for them to deny the spares to that particular institution and now 99 per cent of hose switches have been restored back to Calcutta with the result that Calcutta could give inspite of not addition of much new equipment about 10,000 more connections during the last year and, therefore, it has been my constant endeavour to improve the working of that system. That system sufffered negligence at the hands of ITI for which government will have to take responsibility and I quite concede that Calcutta system needs to be looked into rather with great care in the time to come.

So far as the present position is concerned Prof. Guha is right when he talks of billing defects but in that also most of the defects are due to human failures. Now, I cannot be my own meter reader and in that eminent persons like Prof. Guha could play a great role by trying to bring home to our workers the sense of responsibility which should bear on them while discharging their public function like this.

Now, I do not want to say rather from a higher pedestal but, unfortunately, the current trend in the country is not to take of the duties but of the rights only. So, I am great sufferer on that but with the good wishes and help from all friends it should be possible for us to improve the Calcutta system. He is quite right when he says that the Information Service 199, 197 and 198 are not responding. The absenteeism is one of our greatest curses and I am afriad in that also with all his large heartedness Prof. Guha will have to admit that ultimately in this country every government servant cannot expect the government to bring him on duty. In

order to be in time he has to start a little earlier. You know in Calcutta what it means to go to one's office. That is inbuilt in the difficulties of Calcutta. Therefore, Sir, I do not think it is possible for my department to provide all the buses. If I had one colony at one place I would have brought them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: At least from Sealdah and Howrah—two or three points—it can be provided.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The whole point is we have got a certain type of facility which we can afford. Presently, I do not think it will be possible for me to accept that advice but I can assure him on housing I am keen to have houses. I have decided to purchase ready-built houses from the government of West Bengal for our co-workers in the P & T and I can assure supply of spares, maintenance effort, tightened supervision, giving Calcutta its due share in the Fifth Plan should bring about a vast and a different sort of system which will be satisfactory to Calcutta and keeping with its honour and dignity.

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 19, 1973/Chaitra 29, 1895 (Saka).

MGIPND—P.M.R.—322 LS JC 390—8-8-73—1010.

PLS. 40. XXVI. 40.73.

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULES 379 AND 382 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA (FIFTH EDITION) AND PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI.